

This Week:—*The Supreme Court of Canada — Destructive Wheat Marketing Policy — Before a Company is Born—Europe and U.S. Prosperity—Derby Day's Beginnings*

The FRONT PAGE

Saturday Night's Future

Already the debutante flotation of Consolidated Press Limited, announced in the daily press on May 21st., is an assured success, a fact which must be accepted as gratifying evidence of public confidence. Of the Consolidated Press publishing unit, SATURDAY NIGHT is an important and essential part as are the "Canadian Home Journal," "The Ontario Farmer," and the nine trade or "class" journals, each of which holds an authoritative place in the field it covers.

SATURDAY NIGHT has long been the foremost national weekly of Canada and, in that respect, is internationally famous. Its position as a journal of independent opinion has been established for more than forty years. In the circumstances curiosity has naturally arisen as to whether the above mentioned flotation signifies a change in editorial control and policy. It should be clearly understood that under the new arrangements continuance of existing policies both in a business and editorial sense has been carefully safeguarded.

The fact of prime importance in connection with the issuance of these debentures, with their stock auxiliaries, is that it permanently assures Canadian ownership of Canada's foremost national weekly, as well as that of sister publications of which this country has good reason to be proud. Those who are aware of present conditions in the publishing business on this continent will best understand the importance of this announcement. Consolidated Press is taking the best elements of the Canadian investment public into partnership in the perpetuation of aims which have hitherto won it a public esteem, which its officers profoundly appreciate.

The Crown and British Elections

Aside from the general and sincere gratification at the King's recovery from his very serious illness, it is particularly satisfactory, at this moment, that he should be able to discharge the functions of his exalted office. At the moment of writing these lines, the outcome of the British general elections is still on the "knees of the gods"—"and of the goddesses," as Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, with an ingratiating eye on the "flapper vote," has pertinently added. For with three parties contestants for place and power, and each of them, though we may be sure not without qualms (of conscience and otherwise) professing confidence in its ability to land an electoral victory, it is quite likely that a political situation by no means free from complications and complexities may result from the present appeal to the constituencies.

It is always possible at such times that important decisions may have to be taken by the King on his own responsibility and with no other guidance save that to be gleaned from precedents bearing on the constitutional use of the Royal prerogative, so far as these may be applicable. In such circumstances, it is well that his Majesty's restored health will enable him to bring to bear on any such situation his mature powers of judgment, his long experience, his robust common-sense and his tried and proved impartiality.

It is abundantly clear that, whatever the result of the general elections, the Conservative Government headed by Premier Baldwin, in office at the time of the dissolution of Parliament, has, as a matter of unquestionable constitutional practice, the right to meet Parliament as a Government, and to remain in office until deposed therefrom by a vote of want of confidence in the House of Commons. Whether, in the event of its being badly worsted at the polls, it would choose that course, in preference to immediate resignation, is problematical. But its constitutional right to do so is plain. Of course, should it obtain a clear, working majority over both the other parties, it would simply continue in office, with such reorganization as may be deemed necessary. And it is quite conceivable that, should it not leave a clear working majority, but yet form the largest numerical Parliamentary party of the three, it might carry on, waiting on events (these including the possibility of an arrangement with a party or a section of a party outside its own ranks) or an adverse vote in the House of Commons to decide its course as to resignation or the contrary. Should it decide on resignation, the Sovereign might—but need not—seek the outgoing Premier's counsel as to his choice of an incoming one, though, if either of the other parties possessed a majority in the House of Commons, he would naturally send for the leader of that party. If neither of these had a majority he would probably send for the leader of the larger of the two.

The prospect of the elections eventuating in a clear majority for neither of the three parties, opens up intriguing possibilities not without their disquieting side. It has become a maxim of the British constitution that "the King's Government must be carried on." In the event just contemplated the political good sense for which the British are renowned will be put to a severe test. Either a coalition between two of the parties, or a more informal arrangement between two, whereby one would give to the other independent support sufficient to maintain it in office, would appear to be the only ways out of such an impasse. But neither would offer much promise of stable Government.

The tripartite system shows signs of putting a heavy strain on Parliamentary institutions and of complicating the functions of the Crown to an extent that, however unavoidable, is, nevertheless, undesirable. At the same time, it is well to know that the present occupant of the Throne, in any situation, can be relied on to do the right thing and to do it in the right way.



REMBRANDT'S "WARRIOR" MAKES A LADY RICH

Mrs. Reeves, of Avonmouth House, Christchurch, Hampshire, a few weeks ago sent to be auctioned at Christie's, London, a portrait of a warrior, signed "Rembrandt", and dated 1651. For this picture she would gladly have accepted £500. The auctioneer asked for an opening bid of 500 guineas but received one of only 200 guineas. Then bids came from several parts of the room until £16,380 was reached. At this figure the hammer fell and the Savile Gallery was declared victor. Mrs. Reeves inherited the canvas from her father, Mr. James Hall, of Tynemouth, who bought it about seventy years ago out of an old chateau in Portugal. This canvas is a study in the typical Rembrandtesque colouring, umbers and browns merging into one another in the manner denoting the hand of the great Dutch artist. The signature of the artist appears in full above the arm on the right-hand side of the picture.

Death of "The Orator of Empire"

Statesman, orator, sportsman, aristocrat, man of letters and man of the world, the late Lord Rosebery touched life at many points and won distinction in many fields. A member of three Gladstonian Governments, and an ex-Prime Minister, it is now thirty-four years since he held office under the Crown. Yet, though so long withdrawn from public affairs his personality never ceased to compel the admiring attention of his fellow-countrymen.

The expression, "personal magnetism," is apt to be but ludicrously overworked and misapplied. But it is fairly safe to say that Lord Rosebery had more of that enchanting gift than any of his contemporaries. He started out on his course with the initial advantages of high rank and large fortune, which latter was immensely augmented when, at thirty years of age, he married the only child of Baron Meyer Rothschild. To such adventitious aids to a successful public career he added brilliant and indisputable gifts and attainments of his own. He was a natural orator, with a rich and melodious voice and singularly appropriate and unaffected gesture; his diction was full and pure and he had a liking for what may be styled delicate flowers of rhetoric. He was a book-lover with a knowledge of literature at once wide and exact, and the grace and finish of form in his own writings were pretty near perfection. Few men were better versed than he both in history and in the quality of the men who had made it, and possibly none better informed as to all the world's affairs of his day and to those who had a voice in them. He was acknowledged to be one of the best of conversers, witty, pungent and epigrammatic, and with a trace of a not unpleasant sub-acid flavor in his talk. And the late Lord Morley has left it on record that "nobody surpassed him in that inner humanity which is the root of good manners and good feeling and other things lying at the core of character."

Yet, with all his shining qualities of head and heart, there is a curious sense of incompleteness about his career. In a high perspective, he actually accomplished relatively little. He was Prime Minister, it is true—but in a government that only "ploughed the sands." His books, despite their grace and charm of style and the meticulous care he bestowed on their writing, are too slight in themselves to confer on him any substantial and enduring literary reputation.

There are, however, three outstanding successes to his credit in the world of public affairs. The first was his triumphant occupancy of the chairmanship of the first London County Council, which he tended so tactfully and sedulously through its anxious early days, in which office he revealed a remarkable capacity for handling complicated business, and a not less remarkable knowledge of the ways of diverse social strata. The second was his insistence, in 1892, as Foreign Secretary (in the teeth, as it was said at the time, of the wishes of Mr. Gladstone, then Prime Minister) that Uganda should not be evacuated, but should remain a British possession. The third was his courteous, yet firm, conduct of the Siamese negotiations with France which, at one time, might easily have developed into the most serious trouble.

That his abundant early promise should have resulted in so comparatively slight a performance was probably due, first, to certain shortcomings, in his own temperament, which was *varium et mutabile semper*, and, secondly, to the fact that the Whig traditions of his family and his personal affection for Mr. Gladstone combined to shepherd him into the fold of a party in which he could seldom have felt thoroughly at home.

The death of Lord Rosebery, it may be noted, leaves Lord Balfour the sole survivor of those who were accounted in the front rank of British statesmanship at the commencement of the present century.

Baldwin Loses Valued Aide

Fate certainly was not kind to Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin when death overtook his friend and adviser, Viscount Younger just at the outset of the British election campaign. The name of this politician was not so well known to Canadians as that of many of the other Conservative leaders but he was a most powerful influence in the counsels of the party and was looked upon as an "organizer of victory." He was confident in his prediction that Mr. Baldwin would be returned to power. Like many of the figures behind the scenes in British politics he was a Scotsman of much shrewdness and geniality. He was credited with a great fund of common sense, and penetration in reading the minds of the ordinary electors. One fellow Scotsman with much inside knowledge has stated since his death that he was bluntly outspoken in warning Ministers against what he regarded as dangerous policies. He almost came to open quarrel with his Conservative friends early in 1914, be-

cause of his disapproval of the extremely pro-Ulster attitude of the party at that time. Of course the outbreak of the war banished these vapors but the encouragement of rebellion in Ulster, of which Younger disapproved, had disastrous subsequent consequences.

It is recognized that the post-War Conservative party, dominated mainly by different men that were to the fore in 1914, was largely his creation; and it has been revealed that it was he who decided that the day had come to break up the Coalition. This, a step much debated at the time, deprived Lloyd George of office, made Bonar Law Prime Minister during the brief remaining period of his life, and brought Stanley Baldwin to the fore,—in the end with an enormous majority. Certainly the loss of such an adviser at such a critical moment as the present must have affected Mr. Baldwin with a deep sense of personal loss.

Reforming Radial Systems

The Toronto Transportation Commission announces an important forward step in its proposal to abandon two trolley systems; the Metropolitan Railway running thirty miles up the main northern artery of Yonge St. and the Scarborough line running fifteen miles on the chief eastern avenue of approach, Kingston Road. Seven years ago Toronto was compelled to purchase these radials through its transportation Commission in order to secure complete control over its own streets and operate services in newly annexed districts. Though at one time profitable enterprises both lines were declining in value at the time of purchase owing to the rapidly increasing vogue of the motor car. Their value has since been further depreciated by the widespread development of motor bus competition. To protect its interests the T. T. C. with the consent of the city council purchased these bus lines, and now it proposes to extend their services and put them on a paying basis by scrapping the trolley lines.

This is not only sound business but advanced civic policy. The trolley track on highways has been recognized as an obsolete means of transport whose days were numbered, and a good deal of a nuisance from a traffic standpoint. On certain days of the week Yonge St. and the Kingston Road are very congested thoroughfares and the removal of the tracks will be a distinct advantage to the public. Certain municipalities are already protesting, but they cannot expect the taxpayers of Toronto to meet constantly rising deficits in order to provide trolley services and bus lines in competition with each other. Not long since the T. T. C. made an experimental reform by scrapping the Schomberg spur line, a part of the Metropolitan system. Nobody has suffered; for the needs of the territory have been met by motor buses.

So far as freight is concerned the great war proved that the needs of millions of men in the matter of supplies could be met by high powered motor trucks; and even then experts recognized that the trolley, which once served a useful purpose, had outlived its time, and was doomed to disappear.

No "Petting" for Montreal Parkers

"Petting parties" a *doux* in parked automobiles will no longer be possible in Montreal North. Henceforward, the people in that locality will not be liable to be shocked or (according to temperament) rendered envious by the spectacle of two ardent young, or youngish, things, exchanging tokens of mutual affection in a stationary motor-car—a spectacle which has been rather frequent lately. For now an edict has gone forth from the chief of police of Montreal North to the effect that cars are not allowed to park on streets or on boulevards when there are persons in the cars.

The ordinary "speeder" in Montreal is a menace to life and limb, though one is glad to know that the police are getting after him in earnest—and not before it was time. But the amatory "speeder" in a parked automobile may conceivably be almost as great a menace. At the same time, one hopes that the "petters", prohibited from indulging in their dalliance in parked cars, will not feel constrained to do so in cars proceeding at a brisk pace along the "streets or boulevards." If so, that portion of the populace not disposed to osculation in public will have to step extra lively when meeting a car whose driver's attention is quite likely to be diverted, in whole or in part, from the wheel.

Quebec Farmer and U. S. Tariff

Speaking recently at the annual dinner of the Sherbrooke Board of Trade, Hon. J. L. Perron, who recently resigned from the headship of the Roads Department to accept the office of Minister of Agriculture in the Quebec Government, made an explicit prediction that should give great encouragement to the farmers of the province, who have been much perturbed latterly over the question of the tariff barriers that the United States is erecting against agricultural products from this country. He said that "within a year those concerned for the interests of Quebec agriculture will be so organized that we will not care for the barriers of the United States or for barriers anywhere. We will all join together, Government, Boards of Trade, bankers, business men and farmers and show the world what we can do. We have all the elements here and all that is needed is organization."

For organization it is well known that Mr. Perron himself has something akin to genius. If it be possible to find a practical and workable solution to the present-day problems of the Quebec agriculturist, he is just the man to find it. It is not his usual practice to indulge in empty vaunts, and on this matter he speaks with even more than his customary confidence of the plans that he is putting into operation forthwith. What he intends to do is to have the farmers produce what they should produce and to try to find markets for them. To that end he has got the officials of his department working on a definite program which he intends, in a week or two, to put before the agriculturists

of the province. He admitted that, in the past, mistakes had been made with regard to agriculture in Quebec. Things which should have been grown had not been grown, and things which should not have been raised had been raised, and markets had been missed. But these mistakes he asserted were but temporary incidents, and it was his intention to get them corrected right away.

Mr. Perron cited Denmark as a country that, by dint of adapting itself to the conditions confronting it—conditions at least as hard as those facing the Quebec farmer today by reason of the United States' tariff proposals—had raised itself to a high standard of agricultural efficiency and prosperity and had succeeded in maintaining that standard, in spite of various attempts to close markets against its products. He said that the Danish farmers and the farmers of Quebec are of very similar type—"northern peoples, men of strong will, ready to work and able to work"—and that "what Denmark can do we will do here."

That is the line of talk that is needed just now, if backed up, as it is sure to be in Mr. Perron's case, by energetic action. All success to his efforts. They will be watched with keen interest, and may well be worthy of imitation in other parts of the Dominion.

"Blind Pigs" Worst in Montreal

Judicial authority in Montreal recently declared war to the knife against "blind pigs." But the owners of these pestilential establishments, are evidently determined that their existence shall not be ended without a struggle. Accordingly, a combined move has been set on foot to render imperative the law making it an offence, for which a person may be arrested without warrant, to be found in a place where liquor is sold illegally. What may be described as a test case, affecting something like a hundred others, as well, came before Judge Monet on the 14th May, and, as a result, the owners of the "blind pigs" were worsted.

The contention that was set up was that the word, "establishment," used in the amendment to the law conferring this power on the police, was in conflict with the same word as defined in the Quebec Liquor Act, the word being used in that enactment to signify a place where liquor may be sold lawfully. It was also contended that the accused could not legally be brought to court unless on a complaint sworn before, and signed by, a judge. Judge Monet decided that the police had a right to arrest without warrant all persons, without excuse, in places described by the Quebec Liquor Act. The argument as to the word "establishment," he also rejected.

As a result of this judgment, the parties concerned for the preservation of "blind pigs" and "speakeasies" will now have to fall back on the question of the constitutionality of the law itself—a question more comprehensible by those versed in legal "quid-dities" than by the ordinary man in the street—or, for that matter, as one would imagine, in the "blind pig."

Sane Words of Lord's Day Official

Ever since he became General Secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance, Rev. C. H. Huestis, D.D., has revealed a moderation which commends itself to those who wish to see a sane Sunday in Canada in preference to either a Puritan Sabbath or what is known as the Continental Sunday. There has been some discussion in Toronto as to the opening of the reading rooms of public libraries on Sunday and an impression was created that the Alliance was opposed to such a course. Dr. Huestis has hastened to make it known that while he does not speak for the Alliance as a whole, he, its chief executive officer, believes that opening libraries to the public on Sunday would be in keeping with the character of the day. The Alliance, he says, takes the stand that Sunday is the day for "uplift" and to permit people to enter the libraries and read would certainly not conflict with that conception. He also points out that there are at present many Sunday diversions far less desirable. It is not a question of moral regulation to his way of thinking but simply that Sunday is a day to be devoted to the higher things of life, and Dr. Huestis includes literature among these.

The day has obviously gone by when the Alliance can be regarded as an organization designed for the annoyance of the public and when apparently its officials were trying to make Sunday a day of penitence. In Toronto a great step forward was made when objections to opening the art gallery on Sunday were withdrawn and the next step should be a revision of the present regulations in order to permit Sunday orchestral concerts. Of course such regulations will require careful thought. Good orchestral concerts are impossible except on a paid admission basis, and it is necessary to guard against too much latitude in respect of paid entertainments.

Canada's Highest Tribunal

Strong and Representative Men Who Constitute the Supreme Court

By C. A. Burns

IN THE short period of office enjoyed by the Mackenzie Administration in Canada's Parliamentary history, (1873-78) at least two outstanding institutions came into being. The Royal Military College, at Kingston, which has done so much for the youth of Canada, was established, and the Supreme Court of Canada—the highest legal tribunal of the Dominion was created. Two notable graduates of the former institution stand out in the persons of Stairs, who accompanied the great Stanley to "Darkest Africa" and Sir Percy Girouard, who became the right hand man of Kitchener of Khartoum in Africa as director of railway transport and construction.

Indeed, the name of Girouard supplies a link with the Supreme Court, for Sir Percy is the son of Honourable Desire Girouard who occupied a seat on that bench for nearly 15 years, after representing the County of Jacques Cartier, Quebec, in the House of Commons for nearly two decades.

On the 8th day of April, 1875, His Excellency, the Earl of Dufferin gave assent to the Act which brought into existence the judicial body known as the Supreme Court of Canada. Undoubtedly it has played an important part in the history of the Dominion. Notwithstanding the increase in the scope and extent of its deliberations during the intervening period it retained its original complement of six judges for no less than fifty-two years, for it was not until 1927 that this number was increased to seven.

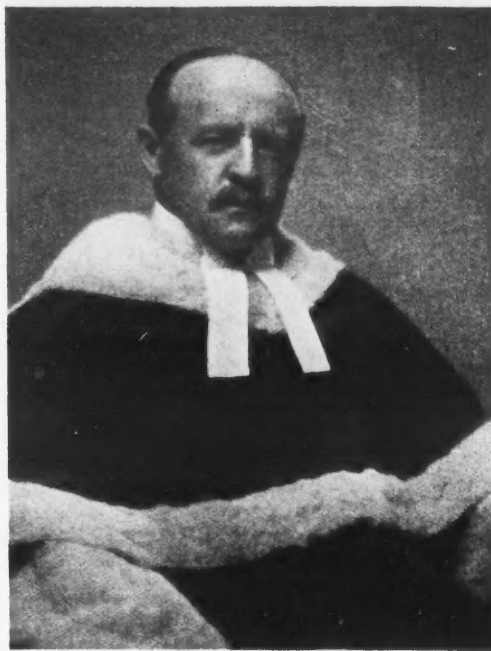
For many years after its inception the work of the Court was confined chiefly to the hearing of appeals from the various provincial benches throughout the country, but of late its field of operation has been greatly enhanced by the reference to it of the many great constitutional questions which have arisen. Only recently it was called upon to adjudicate upon what is commonly called the "Water Powers Case"—involving a conflict of authority between the Dominion Government and that of the several provinces constituting the Canadian confederacy. Just previous to that it had before it the important question of whether a woman is a "person" in the sense of her eligibility to a seat in the Senate of Canada. A year or two before it had been called upon to render its verdict upon the ownership of the precious metals in that vast territory once known as Rupert's Land. And so on. It will thus be seen how large is the scope of the matters submitted to this important judicial body.

Canada is fortunate at the present time in possessing a Supreme Court of acknowledged strength. Five of its members were selected from the various provincial courts, while the remaining two were conspicuous for their legal acumen in the field which they then occupied. Enumerating them by provinces and districts, Chief Justice Anglin and Mr. Justice Smith were drawn from the Ontario bench; Mr. Justice Duff from that of British Columbia; Justices Mignault and Rinfret from Quebec; Mr. Justice Newcombe from Nova Scotia—representing the Maritime Provinces—and Mr. Justice Lamont from Saskatchewan—representing the prairie provinces.

These then constitute Canada's highest judicial tribunal. The new Court held its first sitting on the 8th day of June 1876, and the first case heard was that of "Kelly versus Sullivan" which came from the smallest province in the Union—Prince Edward Island, and it is significant that the counsel who stood up to make the first argument was a young man named Louis H. Davies, who many years after came to be Chief Justice of the same Court in the person of Sir Louis Davies, who died about five years ago—the immediate predecessor of the present Chief Justice. A brief biographical note on each of the members of the present Court seems appropriate.

ANGLIN: Right Honourable Francis Alexander: born in St. John, N.B., in 1865, he came to Ottawa with his father, Hon. Timothy Anglin, who was Speaker of the House of Commons during the Mackenzie regime. He studied law in Toronto and entered practice there just 41 years ago. Sixteen years later he was created a Judge of the High Court of Ontario, followed shortly by his elevation to the bench of the Supreme Court of Canada in 1904. Upon the death of Sir Louis Davies in 1924, Mr. Justice Anglin was appointed to the position of Chief Justice of Canada, and one year later was made a member of the Imperial Privy Council. The key note of Chief Justice Anglin's administration has been expedition, combined with thoroughness, courtesy and consideration. His knowledge of the French language is of manifest assistance in a court which is officially bi-lingual.

DUFF: Right Honourable Lyman Poore: is also a native of Ontario, having been born in the same year as the Chief Justice, at Meaford, a son of Reverend Charles



HON. FRANCIS A. ANGLIN, K.C.
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada. He is a native of St. John, New Brunswick, but began his legal career in Toronto.

Duff. After practicing a short time in Ontario he proceeded to British Columbia and established himself at Victoria, where after a brilliant career at the bar he was appointed to the local bench in 1904, followed two years later by his elevation to the Supreme Court bench at Ottawa. In 1903 he had the distinction of acting as junior counsel on the Alaska Boundary Arbitration. Of Canadian judges he is the senior as Imperial Privy Councillor, having been appointed in 1918. Mr. Justice Duff is endowed with a mind which is a veritable storehouse, not only of legal lore but of general knowledge along mathematical and literary lines. A former Lord Chancellor of England said of him that he was "the most brilliant jurist on the North American continent."

MIGNAULT: Honourable Pierre Basile: like many other members of the French-Canadian race, first saw the light of day in the Eastern States, whither his parents had moved. Coming to Canada, he studied in Montreal and was admitted to the bar in 1878 and, after practicing for 40 years, was appointed to his present position. During these four decades Judge Mignault enjoyed a large and lucrative practice and filled many important positions including those of Batonnier of the local bar, professor of Law at McGill University and Member of the International Joint Commission on Waterways—interspersed with visits to appear before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Mr. Justice Mignault is endowed with a keen analytical mind, combined with urbanity of manner and clarity of diction. He is the senior member of the present bench, in point of years.

NEWCOMBE: Honourable Edmund Leslie: is a native of Nova Scotia, having been born there in 1859. After taking degrees in arts and law at Dalhousie University, Halifax, he was admitted to the bar and practiced for 10 years in that city. Upon the invitation of Sir John Thompson, then Premier of Canada, as well as Minister of Justice, he came to Ottawa and accepted the position of Deputy Minister of Justice, which he filled with great credit to himself, as well as benefit to the country, for over 31 years. During that long period he represented the Dominion many times before the Privy Council in England. It is doubtful whether there is any jurist in Canada so familiar with the intricacies of the British North America Act—that keystone of the Canadian constitution. His long experience in the drafting of statutes gives him a commanding position in all matters of interpretation.

RINFRET: Honourable Thibaudeau: is the youngest member of the court in point of years, having been born at Montreal in 1879. He took up his legal studies after a university course at McGill University, and was called to the bar in 1901. After a busy practice of 21 years he was appointed to the bench of the Superior Court of Quebec followed in 1924 by his elevation to that of the Supreme Court of Canada—at the age of 45—probably the youngest appointee to that tribunal in its history. When this selection was made it received the unanimous endorsement of the bar of his native province. Mr. Justice Rinfret's keen perception and complete grasp of the fine points of Quebec law are equalled only by his extreme modesty and innate refinement. His family has also produced a Cabinet Minister, for he is a brother of Honourable Ferdinand Rinfret, who at present occupies the important position of Secretary of State for Canada.

LAMONT: Honourable John Henderson: was born in Ontario in 1865, and after taking his arts and law courses at Toronto University practiced for four years in his native province and then went west, settling in what is now the Province of Saskatchewan. Five years later he was elected to the House of Commons, but sat for one year only—resigning to become the first Attorney-General in the newly created province, and after two years was appointed to the Supreme Court bench of Saskatchewan. After eleven years in that position Mr. Justice Lamont was promoted to the Court of Appeal, and after another period of 9 years—making 20 years in all on the Saskatchewan bench—he was called to the Supreme Court at Ottawa in 1927—to represent the Prairie Provinces. His long legislative and judicial experience, together with his practical mind eminently fit him for the position which he now adorns.

SMITH: Honourable Robert: like his brethren on the bench, Justices Duff and Lamont, is a native of the "key-stone" province of Ontario, having been born in Lanark County in 1859. He and Mr. Justice Lamont share the distinction of being the only members of the present bench who have had a seat in the House of Commons, where Mr. Justice Smith sat for Stormont County from 1908 to 1911 (and where it may be added, his son now sits). After over 30 years of active practice he reached the bench where his promotion was rapid, for he was appointed to the High Court in 1922, raised to the Appellate Division in 1923 and to the Supreme Court of Canada in 1927. Mr. Justice Smith is possessed of a strongly practical mind endowed with a knowledge of mechanics and has a reputation for probing all matters to the bottom.

The Dominion of Canada can well be congratulated upon possessing such a strong, well balanced body of jurists, who enjoy not only the confidence and respect of the bar but of the people of Canada generally.

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—Halifax.

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Temperament at the Box-Office

—By One Who Sells Tickets

"I WANT two tickets for the matinee today," announced the stout lady in summer ermine. "On the aisle, please, and in the center row if possible."

"No more tickets left, madam. Sorry," I told her.

"What! Why, the idea! Why don't you get more printed, then?" she retorted, indignantly.

Of a piece with this there was the incident of the would-be patron who rang us up at five minutes to eight on a "first night" to ask if there was much of a queue at the box-office. On being assured that there was a considerable line-up she said: "Oh thanks so much! I just wanted to be sure that the show was popular. Save me two seats in the middle row and I'll be right down."

On an especially busy night, during the most hectic half-hour, which is to say, from eight to eight-thirty, I overheard the harassed manager trying to placate a feminine importunist who had been demanding seats in the center of the house.

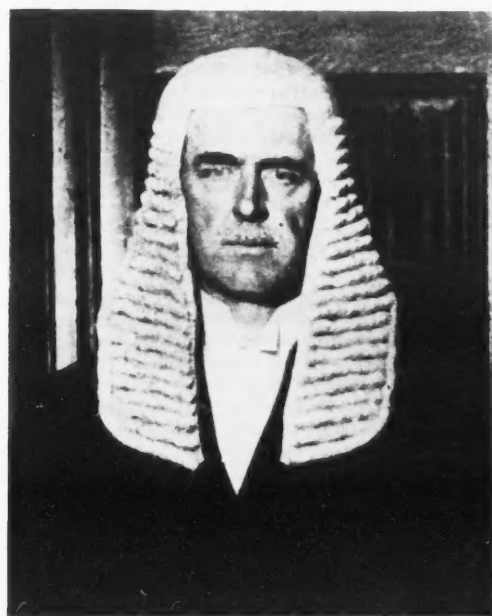
"You know, I'm thinking of building a theater with nothing but center-front seats," he told her, soberly.

"Well, I hope to goodness you do," the lady responded promptly, "and it's a wonder someone hasn't thought of that long before now. You can then put me down for a season's ticket," she added.

Temperament behind the scenes is accepted as a matter of course, few indeed ever associating it with the prosaic box-office. Yet there it runs full as rampant, as any ticket seller could assure you. Nor are its manifestations invariably feminine. One evening when an usher from the gallery was escorting an unsteady gentleman outside and speeding the parting guest with warnings not to return, since he obviously wasn't sober, the latter turned around and shouted: "Not shober eh? Sure, I'm not. Wouldn't 'a been goin' (hic) to your silly show if I had been shober, would I?"

One afternoon we had a strange request. A man called at the window to ask if we could let him have two stubs from tickets for the previous night's performance. And the stubs must have numbers that indicated seats together. Why? That's what we wanted to know too. And with some hemming and hawing the gentleman proceeded to explain that he had to "fix up a good alibi for the wife." Fortunately or unfortunately we were unable to lend ourselves to helping along the intrigue. Our office-boy sweeps up early every morning.

There are several telephones in the box-office of the



ACCLAMATION FOR BRITISH SPEAKER

With the dissolution of the British Parliament on eve of the general election, Hon. Mr. Fitzroy terminated one of the shortest speakerships known, having been in office only about one year. He was on May 21 accorded an acclamation in his own constituency.

average large theater, and a clerk does some quite dexterous juggling between them and the ticket-window. At times, as for example when all eight are clamoring for attention at once and there is a double line-up outside, his activities take on the appearance of a sleight-of-hand act or an athletic stunt. I am frequently lost in admiration at the unhurried manner in which he can dispose of half-a-dozen or more different pieces of business, selling tickets in the intervals and somehow managing to send everybody away satisfied. It is useless to attempt to emulate him—one has to be born with the talent—though practice helps some. I may say that I am not myself a regular ticket seller, but only a tyro as it were. Various theatre managers have given me jobs in their box-offices to help me pay my expenses for a college course, and it is in this way that I've come to know the public and its peccadillos. I don't think I'll ever forget the first evening I spent in a box-office. My head ached for two days afterward. There were six telephones and they were all ringing at once for the greater part of the evening. I wasn't put at the window that first night but was placed in charge of four of the 'phones—the local ones—with orders to leave the long-distance calls to the clerk, but before very long I found myself answering the out-of-town messages too. Within the space of a few minutes I had to settle problems such as the following for instance:

Telephone No. 1, calling from Montreal, wanted to know how the show was going and would we be booking it for a second week.

No. 2 was a call from another city demanding the figures for last week's receipts, which they claimed they hadn't received.

No. 3 'phone jangled merrily to inquire whether we had two boxes free for that evening—this at ten minutes to eight.

'Phone No. 4 was asking for Doctor Blank.

No. 5 was a friend of the manager's (she said) and had he remembered that he'd promised her two passes for this evening, and could she have orchestra seats please? But not too far front!

'Phone No. 6 was a message from the electric light plant giving us some highly technical information about managing the flylights and evidently intended for the electrician.

And so it went, right through the evening. I suppose if we had had twice the number of telephones to attend to they would all have been in commission too. It was a relief for me to get away from this box-office for a while and sell tickets for one of the "little theaters" where the patronage was less overwhelming, though none the less temperamental. I recall indeed that it was even more hoity-toity. Highbrow people and those who like to be thought highbrow are really much harder to deal with than the general public. Our "little theater" once gave a revival of Shaw's comedy, "You Never Can Tell," and a feminine patron who hadn't been keeping track of our programs rang up one afternoon to ask what play of Shaw's it was that we were presenting that evening, as she hadn't seen the paper. "You Never Can Tell, madam," I answered.

There was a slight and somewhat amazed silence on the part of the inquirer and then she burst out with: "I don't want any of your impertinence, young woman! Kindly answer my question or hang up."

Every theater has patrons who find fault with its advertising, and who like to buttonhole the manager or some of the staff to give them advice. For months and months one of the motion picture houses used to run what are known as "chasers" after the feature picture—these being merely ads. and so forth designed to empty the house in order to let another crowd in, and there was one chaser in particular which we all knew to be of poor grammatical construction but which was never corrected—first because its unconscious humor always drew merriment and secondly through the manager's desire to see just how many people would thereby be moved to write him letters about it or call at the office to enlighten him on its faulty wording. The papers finally took it up and played it for all it was worth. It read like this: "The management reserves the right to exclude anyone they think proper." In line with this I recall one theater in the suburbs where a notice hung indefinitely saying: "Kindly do not spit on the registrar."

It hardly seems possible that the following incident could have occurred in these enlightened times but it did. A youth, holding his program in his hand and wearing a puzzled look approached one of our ushers one evening between acts. "Say," he began, "this here program says that act three takes place 'a week later.' Gimme back my ticket so I can get in again on it next week." It is not



DUKE OF CONNAUGHT OUT ONCE MORE

The Duke of Connaught, who had returned from the Riviera where he had been ill, on May 9th, took his accustomed walk through St. James Park in the sunshine, and many were glad to see him restored to health.

recorded whether this young man hailed from Aberdeen or not.

It is really the usher who ought to be writing this article. His contacts with the public are so much wider than mine. One of them told me of overhearing two strangers from out-of-town talking one night while waiting for the curtain to go up. They had been looking around at the small house and trying to hazard a guess as to the cause. A great bloc of seats in the center of the auditorium remained empty until it was nearly time for the show to begin, and then suddenly began to fill quickly. The two wondering visitors turned and looked at each other.

"Aha!" whispered one, "I've read about tricks like this. Y'see, Mirandy, these here managers when they can't sell enough tickets to fill the theater just invite folks in free at the last minnit. Give 'em free tickets, see? Foolin' the public."

"Yew don't say," marvelled Mirandy. "Well, it ain't fair." And she eyed the center-seat people resentfully.

"Oh they don't give 'em to reg'lar folk—only to the asylums," the first speaker hastened to explain. "Now them there are prob'ly all crazy people—the harmless kind y'know, and the ones that are settin' on the end seats are their warders. Oh yep, I've read of that."

He might have been surprised to know that the middle bloc had been reserved for delegates to an educational convention which had been meeting in the city. But I fancy that the delegates might have been even more surprised to know that he had placed them in the harmlessly insane category!

My last ticket selling was done in one of the movie houses featuring audible pictures. One night as I was leaving rather early I chanced to overhear two patrons talking about the show as they passed through the lobby.

"I never did take much stock in these talkin' fillums," said one. "I think they're a fizzle."

"Me too," agreed his friend. "We'd oughter saved our money an' gone to the ordinary unspeakable kind."

The Passing Show

Americans who have been wondering what Canada would do about the increased tariff barriers against Canadian goods may shortly begin to suspect that this country's retaliation is taking the form of Dr. Shields.

It looks as if we have at last an easy definition of literature: Anything that has been banned in Boston.

There will probably be a lot of spoiled ballots in the British election due to action of flappers in putting two or three crosses opposite the name of a good-looking candidate.

If this age produces any pastoral poetry it will be doubtless by a bard clothed in plus fours and armed with a niblick.

It is to be hoped that the new Government in Great Britain will be able to solve the problem of finding work for the million unemployed. The present method of sending them over to lecture on this continent can only be considered in the nature of a palliative, not a cure.

The biggest fish are still to be caught on the verandahs of summer hotels.

Movie actors are getting their own back at last. In the audible films they are distinctly heard hissing the audience.

So live that your biography will never be a best seller.

SOLD
"What did you get on your radio set last night?"
"Twenty dollars."

Hal Frank

Alan Sullivan a Bit Off

By P. W. Luce

GENERAL A. D. McRAE, political organizer for the Conservative party in Canada, has never made any pretensions to being a literary critic, but he is quite willing to take issue with Alan Sullivan regarding some of the descriptions in the latter's book, "The Splendid Silence".



Smartly Correct—

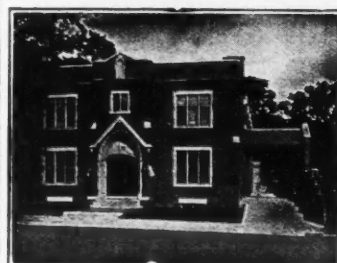
In the best places, everywhere, knitted sportswear is as smartly correct as it is comfortable.

And where knitwear leads in Fashion, Monarch leads in knitwear. The very latest patterns, the most modish colors, the very smartest styles are to be found, every time, in

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Uptown: Hyland 5915
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Trinity 1752

Much of the action of this novel takes place in the forests of British Columbia, where General McRae has heavy financial interests.

"I have been going into those woods for the past twenty years or more," said the general recently, "but I have never come across hemlocks seven feet in diameter, though Sullivan's hero discovers them in the most casual manner and helps to cut them down while tossing live cigarettes around in a manner that must send shivers up and down the spine of every forest fire prevention official in the province."

"Any time we find a hemlock over four feet on my limits we consider we've got a good-sized tree. But seven feet!"

Though Alan Sullivan is a Canadian, he has been living in England for many years now. In his youth he spent some time in the lumber camps of Ontario and Quebec, and he has transferred much of his local color to British Columbia for the background of his "Splendid Silence". One of the slips he has made which has given General McRae and other practical B. C. lumbermen much amusement is to have Japanese workmen refer to themselves as "Japs", a term which they look upon as little short of a direct insult, though seldom so intended by white men. "Japs", to the whites, is merely a convenient contraction, and is not in the same class as "Chinks", which is a deliberately offensive epithet.

Incidentally, though British Columbia Chinamen cut off their pigtails about twenty years ago, Alan Sullivan is not yet aware of this. The Chinamen who figure in this story still have picturesque queues!



RELATIONS with the United States virtually dominate Canadian public affairs at the present time. They supply no fewer than four of the major questions with which the government of Canada is now concerned or which are being discussed by parliament, namely: the rights of Canadian shipping on the seas, as involved in the *I'm Alone* case; the demands for further intervention in the liquor export business; the problem of tariff policy arising out of impending American legislation; the Fraser River fisheries treaty. Besides these, there is the less difficult matter of further diversion at Niagara, while always lurking in the background is the St. Lawrence waterway question. Given a handling of these matters consistent with the national interest, and there would be little to worry about, apart from the tax bills, in the affairs of state. It would appear, therefore, that what is required in the way of government more than anything else in Canada in this day and generation is ability to deal effectively with Uncle Sam, or to so direct Canadian policies that the interests of the country may be adequately safeguarded no matter what attitude may be adopted from time to time by the neighbor across the international fence. Among the clearest and most serious thinkers on public questions in Ottawa are those who believe that for some time to come the United States will continue to furnish Canada with difficult and delicate problems of state and who hold that alertness for the protection of Canadian interests in dealings with the neighboring country will constitute the most important attribute of Canadian statesmanship. As these problems will make major demands on the statesmanship of the country, so must they have considerable reaction on the country's politics. Appraisal of the attitude of public men and their parties toward questions arising out of the country's relations with the United States is likely to be an influential factor in the next general election. If that election were being held just now it probably would be the dominating factor.

OF THE four questions cited above, one, that of the export of liquor, has been definitely disposed of, although it is still the subject of discussion; a second, that of the *I'm Alone* case, has been the subject of action which may or may not have satisfactory results; a third, that of the tariff, has produced discussion which is somewhat revealing as to the attitude of the national leaders, although a year must elapse before there will be opportunity of judging government policy in the matter; the fourth involves a treaty with the United States to which the government is committed and the merits and demerits of which have yet to be adequately appraised.

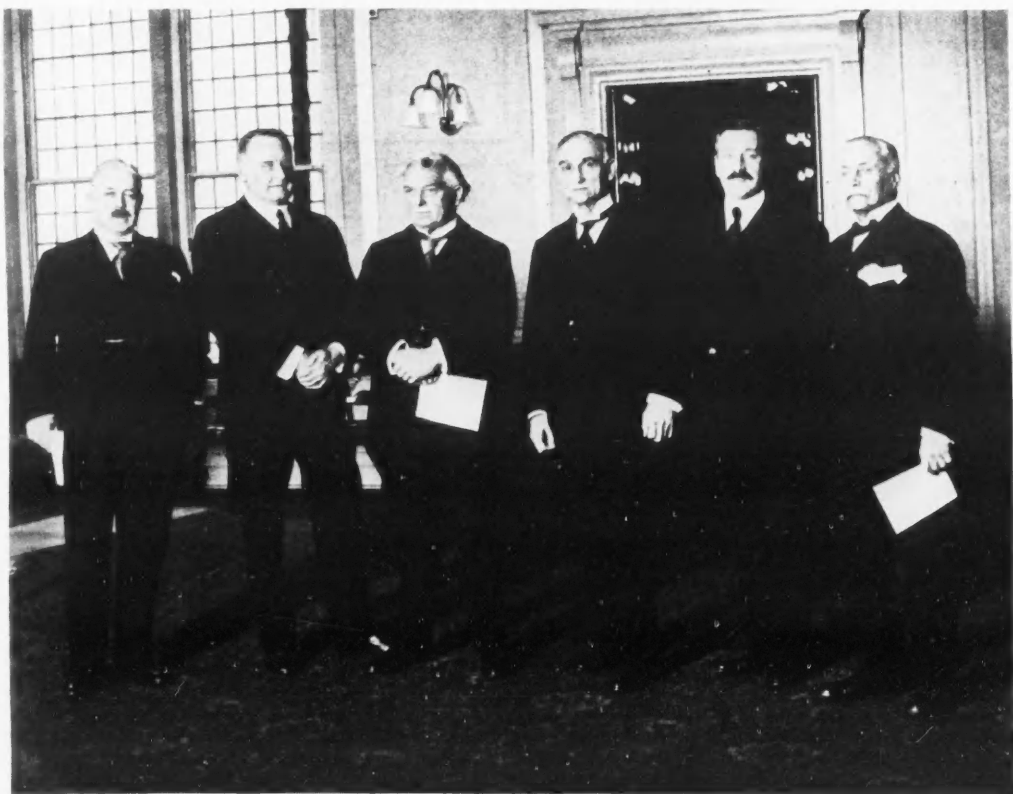
If in all its dealings with the United States or in its policies bearing on relations with that country the government of the day could justify its course as adequately as Mr. Euler justified it in the matter of the American request for the prohibition of liquor clearances when he was subjected to prohibitionist criticism in the Commons during the past week, Mr. Mackenzie King would be in a fair way to heading a truly popular administration. Mr. Euler did not succeed in silencing those earnest souls who insist that we should be our brother's keeper at no matter how great an expense and regardless of the utter futility of the proposed martyrdom. Nothing, of course, could convince them. A cargo of liquor by the Detroit River's brim a simple cargo of liquor is to Mr. Woodsworth and Sir George Foster and it is nothing more. But Mr. Euler's exposition of the situation in regard to the United States request and Canada's rejection thereof was such as to satisfy all of open mind who may have had any lingering doubts on the subject. At any rate, it brought applause from both sides of the House of Commons. Party politics did not intrude in the matter—partly because both sides of the House disinterestedly held it to be above politics, and partly no doubt because it was recognized that the attitude of the administration could not be successfully challenged. As the minister showed—more clearly than some apparently had previously realized—when the United States made its request that this country refuse clearances its own forces were making no earnest effort to prevent the liquor being delivered on its shores; it was not even availing itself of the assistance provided for in the Anti-Smuggling Treaty and the American government had gone as far as to request that this assistance be partly discontinued.

Mr. Euler went the length of making a personal survey of the situation on the Detroit River, going out on the river and observing conditions for himself and interview-

ing Americans who were successfully defying the United States laws. He showed too that, with practically a hundred per cent. of the boats engaged in the traffic American-owned, the United States government makes no attempt to control their operations by way of requiring clearances or return reports. If further legislation is required for coping with the traffic, the United States, instead of seeking it at Ottawa, might very well have amended its own shipping laws to forbid employment of its own boats and their crews in a traffic that is illegal on the American side of the rivers and lakes but legal on the Canadian side. Having thus exposed the situation as far as the United States is concerned, Mr. Euler took the ground that not only would refusal of clearances not accomplish the purpose desired but it would duplicate on the Canadian side the lawlessness that obtains on the American side. To prevent this lawlessness entirely would be impossible, and to attempt to suppress it would put the country to great expense. Some people have argued that we would cleanse our national hands if we prohibited the legal export of liquor and that would be enough. If that were done and nothing more, the conscience of those who are distressed by the traffic might be cleared but the traffic would go on, to the violation of Canadian law instead of legally as at present.

In short, compliance with the American request would have meant "a noble gesture" toward the enforcement of United States laws at the cost of encouraging American run-runners to come over here and violate our laws, and this while the United States is neglecting to take obvious measures to suppress the denounced traffic. Mr. Euler thinks his duty is to his own country.

In the second matter involving dealings with the United States, that of the *I'm Alone* incident, it is clear, I think, that the government intended its attitude to be just as firm, or nearly so, but unfortunately it did not pursue it as effectively. When the correspondence in the case was made public a few weeks ago I ventured a layman's criticisms of the diplomatic methods of those in charge of the matter for Canada. It remained for the two foremost legal minds of parliament, Mr. Cahan and Mr. Bennett, to pronounce much more severe strictures upon them during the past week. And here again, I think it may properly be said, there was an absence of attempt at partizan exploitation. The cause of Canada rather than the cause of party inspired these parliamentary leaders in their discussion of the subject. In their view, grave errors were made in the terms of the protest lodged on behalf of this country against the violation of the rights of Canadian ships at sea, by which errors the position of Canada is prejudiced, not merely in the matter of the *I'm Alone*, but in the general application of the doctrines of international law and in the interpretation of the British-American treaty of 1924 extending extraordinary rights as to search and seizure to the United States. If Mr. Cahan is right—and he seemed to speak by the book—those in charge of the foreign affairs of Canada irrevocably committed this country to an interpretation of the 1924 treaty which would concede to the United States rights far beyond those Great Britain, in negotiating the treaty, intended should be allowed. As he reads the treaty, the one advantage it gave to Great Britain and Canada was that within its limitations were embraced the full extent of United States jurisdiction outside the three mile limit of international law; the Canadian government, on the other hand, has admitted the legality of indefinite pursuit begun within the three mile limit. But the primary criticism is that this admission was made gratuitously before the State Department at Washington had advanced the pursuit doctrine in defence of the sinking of the Canadian ship. As soon as it was made, the foreign experts at Washington seized upon it and made it the chief ground of their defence. Mr. King's rejoinder that Ottawa knew, through an informal newspaper statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the United States intended to advance the pursuit theory and so was acting judiciously in meeting it in advance, doesn't appear reasonable even to a layman. The government is not accused of dereliction of duty but of having acted in the matter on insufficient legal advice and without an adequate knowledge of what was involved. The House of Commons has just authorized the acquisition of additional legal assistance for the Department of External Affairs, and it may be helpful in the future.



LLOYD GEORGE AND HIS CHIEF LIEUTENANTS
From a picture taken at National Liberal Club after a conference of his "war cabinet". Among the prominent men in the group are Lord Reading and Sir Herbert Samuel.

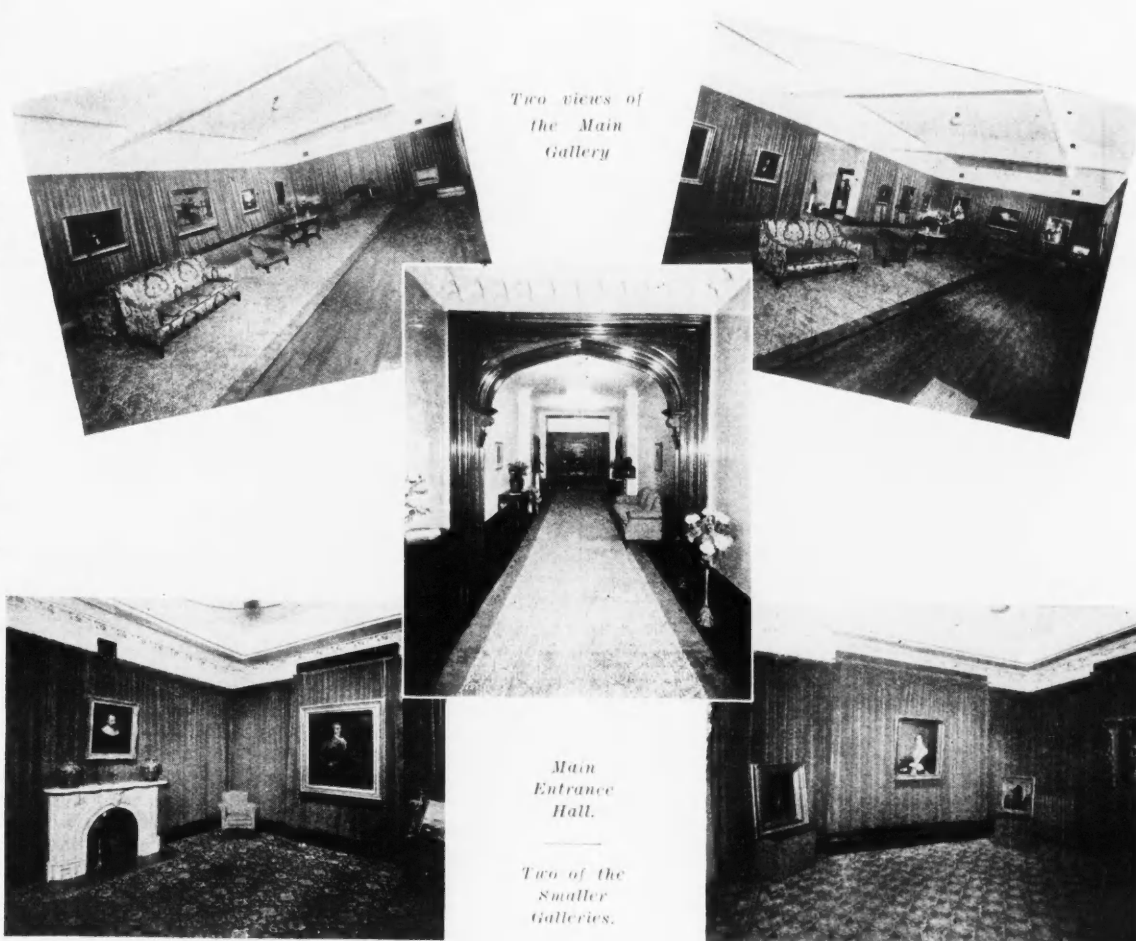
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There are men at Washington who wouldn't send delegations to Ottawa to request Canada to enforce American laws or order gunboats to sea to sink Canadian ships. Mr. Cahan was able to quote one of them, Frederick K. Neilson, counsel of the State Department, to the great surprise of the House of Commons. Views he expressed to the American Society of International Law are so at variance with the general idea we are accustomed to obtain regarding the attitude of our American cousins that it may not be amiss if, despite the fact of their having been voiced some years ago, I follow Mr. Cahan's example and pass them on. Mr. Neilson said to his fellow American lawyers:

"The violation of our law is, to be sure, a serious thing, but to other nations there is merely presented a case of difficulty in preventing smuggling. They do not think that drinking wine will destroy or degrade their civilizations. I do not know whether it will or not. I have never made any sociological studies along these lines, but as I say, they do not consider the question so serious as to warrant its being dealt with pursuant to principles underlying the so-called right of self-preservation, and surely they would never concur in the idea that they would assist us in punishing infractions of our laws relating to smuggling. We have enacted such laws and it is incumbent upon us to enforce them. They, of course, concede our sovereign right to do so within our jurisdiction. Surely they will not admit our right to call upon them to help us exercise our sovereign rights."

AS TO the third issue in our relations with the United States, that of the tariff, those peace-loving souls who have been clinging to the faith that anything in the way of Canadian measures of self-protection would not be necessary because, forsooth, dear Uncle Sam had too much regard for a friendly neighbor to shut us completely out of his market have been sustaining some rude shocks. They were not entirely disheartened when a few weeks ago the Republicans presented the first draft of their tariff bill, which slapped on increases of a hundred per cent. or so on our milk and our cream, our dressed meats and bacon, our eggs and our shingles and a few other commodities that were trickling in; they still said the Americans were restrained by friendship because they hadn't touched our live cattle, our potatoes, our butter and one or two other of our most important exports. Mr. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture and leader of the tariff pacifists in parliament, said then: "We will survive." He hasn't said anything since the Republicans last week overtook their delinquencies and filled the gaps that had been left in their new tariff measure. What is there for him to say? The last lingering hope that Uncle Sam wouldn't hurt us has been shattered. From the point of view of Canada the American tariff revision is as bad as it could be. If counter measures for the protection of Canadian trade can be necessitated at all by American tariff policy they will now be necessitated to the fullest. And we have the Prime Minister's assurance that they would be taken—next session. And further bad news for the low-tariff supporters of the government is the actually militant utterance of a member of the government, Mr. Cannon: "We face a serious problem with our neighbors. We are not looking for a fight but we certainly will not run away from it."

We will see to it that Canada is amply protected." It would appear that Mr. Young, M.P., of Weyburn, head of that hitherto influential body, the Consumers' League, is no longer to be our extra-territorial Minister of Finance.

REGARDING the fourth issue in Canadian-American relations, the Fraser River fisheries treaty, there is not space here to add to what was said last week further than to observe that there appears to be a growing opinion that some very material advantage would have to be secured to justify the policy of giving to representatives of the United States government even limited jurisdiction over Canadian territory.

There is a romance behind the fate of Lieutenant Keith Anderson, whose aeroplane was found in a desolate part of North Australia. When Captain Kingsford Smith and Ulm made their record flight across the Pacific they were financially "broke" and their aeroplane was pawned. They staked everything on success, and they won. Then Keith Anderson lodged a claim against Kingsford Smith, and, this being disputed, he began an action for recovery. When, however, he heard that their aeroplane, the Southern Cross, was missing and that the airmen were lost he undertook the fateful flight to search for them which has resulted in his own death.

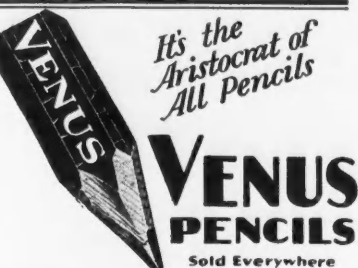
A wild and adventurous life awaits those Englishmen who feel the call of the sea—a life spent under tinted skies in plunging ships, bringing in return for its dangers greater monetary reward than can be earned in any other branch of seamanship. It is the life of a whaler (writes Mr. Ernest E. Mills Joyce, a member of the Scott and Shackleton Expeditions). The value of Arctic and Antarctic exploration has often been questioned by the lay mind, when expeditions have ended in disaster and valuable lives have been sacrificed. But the most striking example of the enormous value of Antarctic exploration is to be found in the development of the whale fisheries, which owe their inception to the enterprise of Captain Carl Larsen, who, after various unsuccessful enterprises as far back as 1892, finally succeeded in floating the Argentine Fishing Company, which has been so successful that in some years a dividend of 100 per cent. has been paid.

The Ross Sea, discovered in 1842 by Sir James Clarke Ross, came under the jurisdiction of New Zealand on July 30, 1923. It was the starting point of the Scott, Shackleton, and Amundsen expeditions to the South Pole, and it is now developing into a great whaling centre, again chiefly due to the energy and enterprise of Captain Larsen, which resulted in the Ross Sea Whaling Company coming into being. Modern whaling is child's play to the old-time whalers, when it used to take from two to three days to flense a whale, and from one to two years to fill up a small 400 ton ship. In modern whaling the catchers go out from the mother ship and bring in from three to six whales at a time, and the mother ship can dispose of from sixteen to twenty whales a day, flensed, boiled down and graded out.

I've forgotten
I ever had any nerves



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QUEBEC IN 1810
An oil painting by A. Sherriff Scott, which is to be hung at the head of the main staircase of S.S. "Quebec" of Canada Steamship Lines.

Derby Day on Epsom Downs

By P. N. Hart Scott

WITH the annual excitement of the Derby pervading almost the entire population of the country, it is interesting to recall a few points concerning the history of horse-racing not generally known to the man-in-the-street. How many of the general public, not usually concerned with the business of horse flesh and the turf, have any idea that the entire race of "blood stock" in England today is descended from three Arab ponies introduced into that country in the reign of King Charles II?

These three ponies—one of whom was drawing a water cart in Paris before being bought and transported to England—were called "Byerly Turk," "Barley Arabian," and "Godolphin Barb" and formed the "tap roots" of English turf. Crossed with small English mares, a type was arrived at which constituted the Englishman's idea of a thoroughbred, and which type originally contained the basic points upon which all "blood stock" is still judged today.

The initial Stud book in England dates from the 15th century, when the first real attempts were made to improve the breed of light horses. Anyone anxious to see this improvement can do so any day, by comparing the build of horses on which are mounted statues of King Charles the First's period, with that of any of the horses entered for this year's Derby. The Derby was originally started to improve the breeding of thoroughbreds, and it's first winner was "Diomed," owned by Sir Charles Bunbury.

"Copenhagen," the famous horse that carried the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo, was also a runner in the Derby of his year, and—though not fast enough to win the race—was, in the gallant Duke's opinion, an animal he had "never got to the bottom of"—meaning his staying powers were so tremendous.

Until only a few years ago, and within a mile of the present Grand Stand at Epsom, was a squat white house, the hunting box of King Charles II., and to where, in those days, all the "Quality," wishing to make a bet, had to repair, in order to do so; leaving their "Hacks" on the opposite side of the course, while they walked over to the white house, and there found an array of "Bookies" willing to take their bets. Indeed, it was not in fact, until as recently as some eighty years ago, when the father of the late Mr. H. M. Doring persuaded certain Book-Makers to operate in front of a stand at Epsom, that facilities for betting on that race course came into being as we know them today. And Derby day itself—the fun, the excitement, the chattering, the suspense. Let me try and paint for you a mental picture of Epsom Downs, the famous race course, on the day of the Derby contest.

Epsom Downs, which is in the usual way a spreading common of undulating green turf, wind swept, beneath clear, drifting skies, is on Derby Day transformed into an enormous playground—like the side shows of a circus.

Its gentle slopes become the happy hunting ground for caravans, donkey-carts, calico tents, Punch and Judy shows, refreshment stalls, coconut shies, and any other form of amusement likely to appeal to the multitude, and easy of construction and erection.

Apart from Tattersals, and the Royal Enclosure, where the approaches to the track are kept mainly clear, the Downs represent as gaily coloured a motley as ever thronged Vienna. Underfoot, it is strewn and littered with every conceivable piece of paper from the scarlet labels off a Watney ale bottle, to the silver paper off an expensive box of chocolates! From old pink tram tickets, to the torn off ends of the blue guinea "passes" to luncheon tents. From the gold and silver of the champagne corks, swept out by the waiters, to the gay cerise wrapping paper, thrown aside by customers of the fruit vendors.

THE clouds are big and white, stretching like ruffled swans' necks from a billowing central foam, over the green slopes of Epsom Downs. There is a keen wind. (June, in England, is a lovely fresh month, vibrant with soft, salt-tanged winds) and on the slight hill, overlooking the course, motor cars are drawn up in their thousands from 1910 "Tin Lizzies" to 1929 Rolls Royces. There is a thin red line of private busses stretching out into two rows, run by St. Dunstan's for the benefit of ex-service men blinded in the Great War, and patronised by most people who do not own, or may not care to drive, their own cars to the races, in such a general crush.

To the right of these is the Royal Box, and the Grand Stand. The King and Queen have arrived early. There is a hum, and stir in the paddocks, and a general glancing toward the Royal Enclosure. The King takes up his binoculars, and surveys the starting board. (There are at least four races which precede the great race for the Derby). He surveys the course, and the Starters in the earlier races are led out. A hush falls on the assembled multitude—the yearly attendance at the Derby is usually just under the million mark—and everyone centers their entire interests, hopes, and aspirations, upon the field.

There is nothing but "Horse" in everyone's mind, from the strolling gipsy who wishes to "tella your fortune, and you crossa' my hand with silva"—to the King, whose knowledge of racing and horse-flesh may be claimed to be one of the finest of that of any gentleman interested in

racing on the British turf today. The crowd itself is as rich in types as Broadway in New York. Old men with check waistcoats, sagging faces, and noses like bloodhounds, who will "scent out" anything from a "possible" to a winner! "Bookies" who wear fawn "bowlers," and "plus four" suits, and offer you anything from one to 10 on the favourite, or 100 to one on an off chance.

Girls—every possible sort of girl conceivable in the world! Girls who sit on shooting sticks, dressed in immaculate country attire, holding their racing card in one hand and their binoculars in the other. Girls who wear simple, light, horribly expensive clothes, and arrive in their own private limousines to enter the Royal Enclosure, escorted by equally perfect top-hatted, morning dressed, young swains, who survey the landscape through their glasses, and exclaim—" . . . I say, Old Thing,—just take a look at so and so,—damn good looking horse don't you think,—just look at his legs,—my jolly old bet's for that one,—what's yours—?"

Then there are the girls who have arrived the night before in donkey carts, and spent the night on the Downs! Dressed in check frocks, feathered hats, large earrings, and a variety of many hued shawls draped about their shoulders. Girls who are attended by check suited, check capped, brown booted young swains, who wander arm in arm with them, hugging respectively, large packets of sandwiches, bananas, oranges, and bottles of beer, or lemonade.

These saunter to the track railing, peer round, nudge each other, wink, and say,—"See that there brown 'orse Liza,—the one what they're makin' all that cheerin' about—that ain't gort nothin' on the one what you and me's backin' old gal,—you like me word for it, yus,—and strike me pink if I ain't right aboot it too!"

So it goes, from the Queen to the gipsy maid, the bank clerk to the millionaire,—the people's Derby,—and every one backing their fancy, and sure of their success. The one race in the year in which everyone is interested, and the one race in the year everyone lets himself "go" upon. Then comes luncheon.

Luncheon at the Derby is a thing of import, as the Derby is not run until after lunch at 2 o'clock every year. Luncheon on Epsom Downs becomes a sort of hushed and sacred rite, a thing full of eager speculation and debate. It is at luncheon,—while the champagne corks are popping,—you may collect around you your friends, acquaintances, and any others who care to listen, and hold forth to them saying—"Look here, Old Son, you take my tip and put a bit on so and so,—you'll be sorry if you don't," or, likewise,—you can cock your head confidentially, lean forward to one of your guests, and ask, "What did you say your outside fancy was, old chap,—? I think I'll have an odd fiver on him."

And afterwards,—about twenty to two,—with a careful nonchalance you swing your glasses over your shoulder, light a cigarette, and stroll out toward your enclosure, picking your way among a flood of gipsies, children, dogs, donkeys, banana and orange peel, feathers, hats, and ribbons, and arrive at your destination.

Two minutes to two. Next race the Derby, "Runners,—Scratches." A hurried scuffling among leaves of race cards, and anxious peepers at the notice board.

One minute to two. Here they come . . . a dancing row of perfect gleaming thoroughbreds—(Shades of that old Paris water-cart pony!) ridden by perfect, thoroughbred, satin-sheathed jockeys. They line up. A second . . . two seconds pass . . . down with a flag,—up with the score board . . . they're off.

ANOTHER few breathless seconds, and they loom into sight again. Here they come. "Prince's Choice," the favourite, leads. "Come on Prince's Choice,—come on,—come on,—oh bad luck sir,—" an outsider, Black Button, overtakes him. "Come on Black Button,—come on,—" roar thousands, risking their necks over the railing as the horses thunder round.

Tattenham Corner, and Black Button still in front, tail flying, head well forward,—hemmed in on every side by the favourite and the others.

"Black Button, Black Button," roar the multitude. "Come on, come on, Prince's Choice," shriek the others.

Prince's Choice rounds the corner. His jockey sitting well down, his colours discernible only, at this distance, by the use of glasses, but the crowds round the bend can see. They take up the cry.

"Black Button, Black Button's winning,—come on Black Button,—give it to 'em old son,—show 'em what you're made of." A flying horse that rounds the bend, and thunders past the winning post. "Black Button wins, Black Button," roar the multitude, while—"Damn good race anyway,—old Prince's Choice put everything he knew into it,—tough luck, but the better horse wins," reply the favourite's losers, cheerfully. "Come on, let's go and watch them cash in on Black Button," and the crowds flow over to the Bookies.

So the Derby is over,—once more,—until next year. The Derby that is the people's Derby, not an aristocratic Grand National, nor yet an Ascot Gold Cup, but just the Derby. Held on Epsom Downs, which is common property, owned alike by the wayfarer, and the King, the gipsy, or his patron, the "Three Feathers" or the imitation ostrich! A great race in a great Empire, a democratic gesture to all who may be interested in the triumphs of the turf, or the failure of the Bookies! Yes, the Derby is over until next year.

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THE WARDEN

THROUGH the good offices of the
Stuart Walker company, Cincin-
nati last week saw the first Ameri-
can performance of "Death Takes a
Holiday," an Italian play by Alberto
Casella, concerning which good re-
ports have been abroad in the land
for several seasons. The adaptation
has been made by Walter Ferris,
who has written or helped to write
plays himself, specifically one called
"The First Stone" for Miss Le Gal-
lienne's company, and another called
"Judas," which had brief life at the
Longacre Theatre in January.

William Smith Goldenburg of The
Cincinnati Enquirer thought well
both of "Death Takes a Holiday"
and of Mr. Walker's production.
Here are excerpts from his comment:
"The importance of Stuart Walk-
er's production of 'Death Takes a
Holiday' is not to be hastily deter-
mined. Although perhaps not a
great play, Casella's work is a mov-
ing one. 'Death Takes a Holi-
day' is a play for thinkers, and for
those it is the supreme essence of
fine theatre, rich in illusive theories
of life and death, gripping in its
fantastic motivation.

"The Italian dramatist has in-
verted, in a sense, the Maeterlinck
theme so impressively set forth in
"The Blue Bird." Ponder upon this
thought and let imagination hold
sway. Death, the arch destroyer of
mortals, is obsessed by the idea that
all is illusion, is weary of the long
night that is his and determines to
take a holiday, visiting the haunts
of mortals in the Villa Happiness.
there to experience the joys and sor-
rows of living folk and to learn, if
he can, what power is stronger than
death. His presence casts gloom
upon the habitues of the Villa Hap-
piness. The hand of death is cold
and all whom it touches wither and
shrink and fade — all except the
one to whom love is transcendent —
for love is greater than illusion and
stronger than death."

WALTER HACKETT, an Ameri-
can playwright who prefers to
live and work in England — he
wrote, it may be recalled, "Captain
Applejack" and assisted in writing
"It Pays to Advertise" back in the
pre-Nedick days of Broadway — is,
according to the London papers,
working on two new plays, both of
which will be produced over there.
Arnold Ridley, whose melo-
drama, "The Ghost Train," after
having been done here by Mr. Woods,
became practically Boston's favorite
play, has turned out one entitled
"For the Sons of Gentlemen." It
has to do with "semi-public" school
life, and the Londoners expect that
it will raise a bit of a controversy
when it is produced by Norman
Loring.

AN ENSEMBLE piano recital, given
by the Oakville students in the
Hambourg Conservatory Hall May 4th,
presented a most ambitious program.
Their playing characterized power,
musical interpretation, steadiness
of rhythm, and the captivating spon-
taneity of style naturally awakened
enthusiasm in the audience.
Margaret Park Wilson assisting
artist.

MUSIC and DRAMA

Those Playwrights

WHENEVER two or three happen
to be gathered together, the cynic
invariably inquires ironically: "Now,
who are the American playwrights?"
It is a trying moment. After you have
said "Eugene O'Neill" automatically,
you are reduced to the extremity of
using either your memory or your
wits; in any case you are likely to
stammer and lose caste in high so-
ciety. But now Burns Mantle, editor
of the growing series of "The Best
Plays" of every theatrical season, has
met the emergency with a volume en-
titled "American Playwrights of To-
day," published by Dodd, Mead & Co.
Whatever is worth knowing about
them is here.

His volume may be, like its subject
matter, no nest of singing birds, but
it is a collection that first surprises
you by the number of writers includ-
ed. In a general way Mr. Mantle has
limited his survey to the 150 play-
wrights who have had two or more
plays produced within the last decade.
Sixty-seven of them he has deemed
worthy of individual biographical
sketches. Supplementing his own
knowledge of their personalities and
careers by combing the behemoth
files of such a newspaper as The New
York Times and flooding the mails
with impertinent questionnaires, Mr.
Mantle has written a notably genial
volume invaluable to those who are
associated with the theatre, uncom-
monly entertaining for those who
relish the anecdotes that flavor the-
atrical life. As one of the oldest dra-
matic critics of America in point of
service, Mr. Mantle is full of anec-
dotes he is willing to share with the
reader.

*

WHO are the American playwrights?
It is illuminating merely to see
their names assembled. Those whom
the Pulitzer bigwigs have pronounced
as the best are Eugene O'Neill for
"Beyond the Horizon," "Anna Chris-
tie" and "Strange Interlude"; George
Kelly, whose "Craig's Wife" won the
prize his earlier "Show-Off" undoubt-
edly deserved; Sidney Howard for
"They Knew What They Wanted,"
which was contemporaneous with
"What Price Glory?"; Paul Green,
whose prize for "In Abraham's
Bosom" hailed him discerningly at the
beginning of his career; Owen Davis
for "Icebound"—not for "Bertha the
Sewing-Machine Girl"; Hatcher
Hughes, whose "Hell-Bent for Heaven"
was solemnly rewarded in the same
year when "The Show-Off" seemed the
logical prize play; Zona Gale, whose
novel "Miss Lulu Bett" was—all in
one year—universally praised, drama-
tized, produced successfully and
awarded the play prize; Jesse Lynch
Williams, whose "Why Marry?" won
the first Pulitzer Prize in 1918. Under
the rubric of "Two Potential Medal-
ists" Mr. Mantle includes the richly
endowed Maxwell Anderson, co-author
with Laurence Stallings of "What
Price Glory?" "First Flight" and "The



HELEN WESTLEY

Who adds another rich characterization
to her long list in "The Camel Through
the Needle's Eye," the New York
Theatre Guild's laconically titled com-
edy from the Czechoslovak, now show-
ing in the Guild Theatre, New York.

Buccaneer," and author of "White
Desert," "Outside Looking In," "Sat-
urday's Children" and "Gypsy"; and
Philip Barry, whose six years in the
New York theatre include such an im-
pressive array as "You and I," "The
Youngest," "In a Garden," "White
Wings," "John," "Paris Bound," "Cock
Robin" (in collaboration with Elmer
Rice) and "Holiday."

When Mr. Mantle's book went to
press Mr. Anderson and Mr. Barry
were undoubtedly the two potential
Pulitzer Prize winners; we all hope
they still are. But what of Elmer Rice,
whose "Street Scene" was produced a
few weeks later and decked with Pul-
itzer garlands a fortnight ago? You
will find him pathetically swimming
around in the "New Blood" half-way
through the book, struggling to hold
his own with Arthur Richman, James
Gleason, Laurence Stallings, John Col-
ton, Lula Vollmer, Vincent Lawrence,
Lewis Beach, the Nugents, Maurine
Watkins, Gilbert Emery, Patrick
Kearney, Kenyon Nicholson and Harry
Wagstaff Gribble. Alas! it is hard to
be a dramatic critic and a prophet at
the same time.

*

FOR scatter-brained reading, how-
ever, which is the first amenity of
civilized life, Mr. Mantle's book is
most delightful in its random infor-
mation, both serious and gay. For ex-
ample, you will discover that, after a
peek into Eugene O'Neill's notebook in
1922, Arthur Hopkins "was convinced
that if the playwright wrote steadily
for the ten years next following he
would not be able to fill in all the
plots or make use of half the ideas
for plays and the development of plays
of which he had made note." Item,
George Kelly considers Chekhov's
"The Three Sisters" the finest play he
has ever seen. Item, Maxwell Ander-
son ventures to say: "I think it takes
genius to write a play worth remem-
bering, and that no such genius hap-
pens to exist in this country." Item,
after his first success, "Friendly
Enemies," Samuel Shipman caustical-
ly observed: "I thought playwrighting

too good to be true, and I proved it
later."

There is back-stairs gossip. When
"Broadway" was enduring the fever-
ish torments of a first-night perfor-
mance and beginning what turned out
to be practically a cosmic career,
Philip Dunning, one of the co-authors,
was soberly working, two blocks
away, at his trade as stage director
of "Sunny." "The company voted him
time off about 10 o'clock so he might
run over to see how things were go-
ing. He was the tall, nervous gentle-
man," says Mr. Mantle, "who edged
his way in with the crowd of standees
at the back of the theatre and twit-
ched excitedly as he listened to the
calls for the author. No one suspected
him."

For that matter Maurice Watkins
was stunned by the success of her
first play, "Chicago." And partly by
the blistering profanity of the dia-
logue. For in her script, being a
modest young lady, she had left blank
spaces for the injection of such curses
as seemed most suitable for a drama
about a notorious slut and murderess.
In staging her play George Abbott,
who had just made some progress in
the line of super-realism himself in
"Broadway," took care not to let her
realistic cartoon down.

*

THAT is nothing, however, beside
your astonishment to learn that
George (S.) Kaufman, author of the
rapid-fire "Butter and Egg Man," co-
author with Edna Ferber of "The
Royal Family," and ministering angel
to the Marx Brothers, was in years
past chain man and transit man of
a peripatetic surveying troupe, win-
dow clerk in the Allegheny County
tax office and finally a profound stu-
dent of the cabalistic symbols of
stenography. How Mr. Kaufman first
came in contact with Marc Connelly,
with whom he performed several of
his most memorable collaborations, is
best left to Mr. Connelly's eminently
veracious "Kaufman Through Friendly
Eyes":

I first met Kaufman in Shanghai in
1900. "Man you're freezing." I told
him, as he held out a battered tin cup
for alms.

"I guess you're right, pardner," he
tremblingly admitted. "I haven't had
a bite for several days."

I dragged him, more dead than
alive, into a near-by club. That was
the start of our acquaintance. The
Encyclopedia Britannica account of
our having met first at a house party
in Gad's Hill is quite false.

Little remains to be told. Kauf-
man's long struggle to learn English,
after his long stay in Polynesia, our
silly quarrel over the price of a car-
pet for the Savoy, the early days on
Fourteenth Street—all have been re-
counted by better pens than mine.

At the last item in his questionnaire
Mr. Mantle was reckless enough to
ask each American playwright his
"opinion of dramatic critics and play
reviewers in general." Several re-
sponded.

A Gain in English Art

REMARKS recently broadcast in
London by Ernest Newman concern-
ing the work of the "modern-
ist" composers have, he says in The
Sunday Times, aroused many con-
tributors to energetic protest against
the musical tendencies of the age.

"Though none of us can define
that term very precisely, we all
know what we mean by it. Our
friend Everyman, at any rate, has
no doubt whatever what it means
for him; it means all the music of
the last few years that he cannot
understand and that it gives him no
pleasure to listen to. By this de-
finition 'Le Sacre du Printemps' is
not 'new music'—for any ordinarily
musical person can follow it without
difficulty—while Schonberg's third
quartet or anything of Anton We-
bern's is 'new music,' because no one
outside the composer's own little
circle professes to be able to follow
the workings of his mind for more
than a portion of the time.

"We need not, however, worry
about definitions. We are concerned
only with the plain fact that the
'new music' is being found quite in-
assimilable by the vast majority of
music-lovers. I have been blamed
by many of my correspondents for
trying to push this music down the
throats of listeners-in. In reality I
have merely urged them to listen to
it for their own and for music's
good. It is perhaps not fully real-
ized even yet what a profound and
far-reaching effect on the musical

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MUSIC and DRAMA

life of every country the radio transmission of music is bound to have. My own attitude toward it is what it always has been: I believe that it is better that people should hear music by wireless than not at all—just as it is better they should see a colored print of the Hobbema 'Avenue' than never have any idea at all of what Hobbema is like—while the transmission and reception, although improving every year, are not yet near enough to perfection to justify the musical critic in wholly abandoning the concert room for the loud speaker, especially in the case of new works.

"The critic's point of view is not necessarily that of the plain man, nor does the critic himself need to listen in quite the same way to a performance about which he means to write and one about which he does not. The subtlest points of a subtle work may not always come through by radio; but in most cases the radio will give the plain man a very fair idea of the goodness or badness of a work. And the B. B. C., by reason of the size and the geographical distribution of its clientele, is doing in any one year what the concert societies could not do in twenty years. Instead of problematic new works being performed now and then before a handful of people in some ten or twelve large towns at the most, the whole country now has the opportunity to hear them. It will soon be no longer possible, in any country, for such a situation to arise as that of a few years ago when in the absence of performances of 'Le Sacre du Printemps,' innocent people had it stuffed into them that here was such a work as the universe was privileged to produce only once in a couple of centuries. That theory was knocked on the head, so far as Londoners were concerned, by the two or three performances of the 'Sacre' that were ultimately given; it was then seen that the 'Sacre' was a work that any ordinarily musical listener could take in his stride, a work that was half genius and half commonplace.

"From a similar situation with regard to other 'advanced' music the country has been saved by the B. B. C. No longer is it necessary for Everyman to take his opinions on this music from a few critics; he can now hear it and judge it for himself. Nothing of this kind has ever happened before in the history of music; and with the extension of wireless during the next generation there is bound to be a great change, not merely in the ordinary music-making, but in the ordinary music-criticizing. People who are not so dependent as they used to be upon the critics for their knowledge of what is going on in music will be less deferential than they used to be toward so-called critical opinion.

"The excellent musical advisors of the B. B. C. have wisely persisted in their policy of letting any one who is interested in the most recent developments of music hear this music for himself; and the result is bound to be that whatever is good in it will have the path made smooth for it, while whatever is bad in it will the sooner go the way of perdition. The ultimate appeal must be to Everyman, and the more evidence he has on which to base his verdict the better. Now I find, from the hundreds of letters that reach me on the subject, that Everyman simply cannot get the greater part of this 'new music' into his blood and bones. As many of the writers point out, it is not merely a matter of the difficulty of a new idiom; they have listened long enough to 'new music' of all sorts to be reasonably sure that it is not unfamiliarity with the vocabulary and the grammar that stands in the way of their being thrilled by what the composer is saying to them.

"Everyman's objections, as my correspondence discloses, resolve themselves finally into these two: he feels that much of this 'new music' is a purely cerebral exercise on the part of the composer, coming from no vision, no burning need within him, and so satisfying no burning need in the listener; and he feels that even when the language is perfectly lucid the mental state it reveals is not one that attracts him—he does not feel, that is to say, that at the back of the music there is a lofty mind, a delicate sensibility, or a companionable personality. He observes the evolution and the interplay of the lines of the music not without an intellectual interest in them, but at the same time feeling that his own inner life has been enriched by it all.

"In one of the most closely reasoned of the letters that have reached me, the writer argues that what is wrong with most of the music is its lack of moral values. By that he does not mean morality in the narrow didactic sense; he means, and I am one with him on this point, that

in very little of this new art can we see a fine spirit making its music the expression of an inner life lived in the finer air of the spirit—the something or other that, in the most different forms, comes over to us from the music of the really great men. 'In capability to make this appeal,' says my correspondent, 'modern music seems to me to be almost entirely lacking, and therefore I have no use for most of it. I don't think it would be fair to say that it is all my fault, because I haven't taken the trouble to master the idiom. I can remember the time when the Enigma Variations and "Tod und Verklärung" were difficult for me, but the difficulty vanished long since. If you could tell me of any work of (I omit here the names of some English composers) Eric Satie or Igor Stravinsky, written, shall we say, since 1918, the knowledge of which as a permanent musical possession is as necessary a part of one's musical culture as "The Magic Flute" and Elgar's second symphony, then I won't let difficulties of musical idiom stand in my way for long.'

"That seems to me a reasonable statement of the case as it appears to the majority of music lovers who have listened conscientiously to the typical works of the last ten or fifteen years. The new music is plainly not making much progress with Everyman. In a succeeding article I will try to account for this on yet another line.

The American Stage

A DECADE has altered American life almost beyond recognition for one who has shared it intensively for five years, then withdrew, except for three flying trips, and finally came back to study it and ultimately, it is hoped to stay, writes Richard Ordynski, stage director of the Metropolitan Opera Co. No phase of American life has changed more radically than the theatre, and no aspect of the theatre more strikingly than the audience.

Perhaps the most obvious change in the American playgoer is his willingness to experiment, to try anything once. That, of course, is the reflection of the new general American attitude toward life as a whole. Americans try everything, the good as well as the bad. The good, they keep; the bad, they reject. Such wholesale experiment is fabulously costly, but America can afford it.

Beneath this experiment I detect a new attitude toward the subject matter of plays, an attitude restless, curious, insistent upon human interest rather than upon the extravagant physical trappings which used to clutter up the stage. Stop to consider the successes of the last season and you will find in the first place that they have something very definite to say and in the second place that the audience is perfectly satisfied to have this something said quite simply. "Street Scene," "Journey's End," "The Front Page," and "Caprice," just to mention a few of the plays I have seen, are played in a single setting. That is a good sign. Other things being equal, unity of place makes for sounder and stronger drama.

Another aspect of the American willingness to experiment in the theatre is the bold and daring subject matter of the season's successful plays. Ten years ago America would not have stood for anything so outspoken. There is a vast difference between the erotic and neurotic boldness, daring and curiosity of the European theatres before the war and the outspoken frankness of the contemporary American stage, a difference which can be traced to national character. The American public has a sounder and healthier mind and imagination than pre-war Europe had. Financial prosperity, instead of enervating the American public, has stimulated this moral courage and mental independence.

The perennial question of the happy ending is closely wrapped up in this matter of outspoken drama. The old formula of the happy ending, the old power which it still wielded when I left the American theatre to go back to Poland in 1920, is gone. Glance again at the season's successes, "Street Scene" does not have a happy ending, nor "Journey's End," nor even "Caprice." Of course, it depends on what you call a happy ending. The old fetish of the happy ending required a plot which told how a few pennies put into a box became dollars. In the larger sense, a happy ending is the true and the right ending, the inevitable ending. It takes moral courage to face this kind of conclusion in a play, to demand it and to reject an ending that is false to life. America has that moral courage today far more than Europe. Ironically, you will far oftener encounter the old-time hap-



PETER ADENEY
Of Paris, Ont., winner of gold medal in (Open) Violin Solo playing at the Perth County Musical Festival held from May 4th to 11th.

py ending on the stages of Europe than in America, a result, in part, of the discouragement of post-war conditions and, in part, of the vogue of American motion pictures.

Then, too, the American public today has far higher standards than ever before in the matter of staging and acting. These standards were not set up by the public, but by such organizations as the Theatre Guild. Nevertheless, the public strengthened and established these high standards by supporting them and demanding them. Of course, there has always been a very painstaking standard of production in the American theatre. David Belasco is more responsible than any one else for setting the example in this respect. For years he stood alone, and even today it is this high standard of production which was responsible for the success of "Mimi"—a success achieved by Mr. Belasco with what was probably the worst play that Molnar ever wrote when it came into Mr. Belasco's hands. The service which the Guild and several independent producers have performed is to prove that Belasco need not stand alone in giving to the public painstaking stage productions.

Another great inspiration along these same lines was the coming of the Moscow Art Theatre and of Max Reinhardt. In bringing them to America Morris Gest further fortified the high standards practiced by his celebrated father-in-law, giving to America and to the actors and directors of the American theatre, in addition, a spiritual inspiration to forget personalities and work unselfishly for the art of the theatre.

Again, ironically, conditions today make for a relaxing of high standards on many stages of Europe which originally gave to the American theatre the inspiration for improvement. In America producers can afford to take time to perfect a production, while in Europe that is impossible, owing to hard times. The American custom of the out-of-town try-out is a privilege in which almost no European theatre can indulge.

It is interesting, too, to see the development of the repertory idea in the American theatre simultaneously with its regretted decline in the European theatre. No European theatre today could afford to hold strictly to repertory presentation of its plays in the face of any one of the three popular hits of the last season on the stage of Eva Le Gallienne's Civic Repertory Theatre — "The Cherry Orchard," "Peter Pan" and "Katerina." Even Reinhardt's theatres in Berlin and Vienna could not resist putting a play on for a run today, if it develops great popular appeal. The same is true of the old repertory theatres in Warsaw, the National Theatre and the Polish Theatre.

There is, of course, a paradox in the success of the repertory theatre idea in America. It is an idea which has always appealed to those who are bent on improving the American stage. There was a lot of talk about it when I was here before. But after all, no city in the world—at least from the standpoint of the public, as contrasted with that of the actor—has so little need of the repertory theatre as New York. With forty to eighty theatres from which the playgoer can choose, he has at all times the range of choice of plays which only a repertory policy could give him in cities with a mere handful of theatres.

And yet, after all, the repertory theatre in America has been able to perform a very real service for the play-wright and the playgoer. That service is in daring to take a risk with plays which Broadway rejected. I remember how, twelve years ago, I tried to induce manager after manager to let me do "The Cherry Orchard." All of them recognized its beauty, but insisted that it would not last more than a week.

There remains the experimental theatre. And here again New York is more fortunate than most of the

European capitals. True, Jouvet, Baty and their associates have kept alive the experimental stage in Paris, just as the Provincetown Playhouse has in New York, but such stages have almost completely disappeared from central Europe. What a contrast that is to the old days when even the regular stages of Reinhardt risked the most daring experiments and roused even for the general public a spirit of aesthetic excitement.

It must be evident from all this why I have determined to return to the American theatre. From every angle the opportunity for the artist in the theatre is greater here than anywhere in the world today, unless it be in Moscow, and that opportunity is bound to grow rather than diminish.

Plays in Paris

THE latest crop of new productions is of the most varied character and provides material for every taste. It consists of a serious play, with a subject as daring as that of Bourdet's "La Prisonnière"; a prettily costumed revue with Yvette Guilbert and Dorville in the principal parts; a light comedy for Spinnely, with a realistic representation of a street in the rain as its chief merit, and one-act piece bearing the distinguished signature of Eugène Brieux.

The principal character in "Les Egarés," at the Comédie-Caumartin, is a young literary man. He has been for years under the baneful influence of a rich patron of the arts, whose interest is not limited to critical appreciation and material help. He tries to escape from this bondage and sees an opportunity of doing so in the fact that an older woman is in love with him. She is a widow, whose short married life to a distinguished scholar was distressingly devoid of amorous experience. Why is it, by the way, that authors, when they want to invent a character who falls short in the execution of his marital duty, always choose an intellectual?

The widow and the boy plan to run away together, but the older man will not so easily relinquish his prey. He almost succeeds in holding the boy, who begins to see the dangers to himself in the adventure, while the woman shrinks away with horror when she discovers what the past of her lover has been. She comes back, however, and a great struggle between the two older people for the possession of the poor young wretch is only ended by the news that he has killed himself.

Those in search of an evening of irresponsible gaiety after — or even without — seeing "Les Egarés" will find it in the new Marigny Revue, which is called "A la mode de chez nous," and is written by Rip and Jean Le Seyer. As its title almost implies, it is largely a defense of French wit and French grace in the making of a musical play, as against the American manner, whose recent successful invasion of the French stage is naturally viewed by the people of the theatre with a certain amount of patriotic apprehension. The revue opens with a symbolic awakening of the spirit of French gaiety, which has allowed itself to go to sleep, and it

proceeds, very successfully, to show that there is plenty of fun left in the French manner yet, as well as plenty of charm.

It may indeed be objected that much of the fun and much of the charm are of a retrospective nature. Yvette Guilbert sings most of her old repertoire, and she only appears in one scene that is new. This is a sketch, in which she represents an Eighteenth Century marquise before a mirror, showing her as she was when a young girl; but her manner of interpreting both the songs and the sketch is so finished and delightful that the lack of novelty is easily forgiven.

On the other hand, the spectacular scenes are an Alsatian peasant christening, a black and white and silver fête under the Directoire—one must work in Bonaparte somehow—and a harmony in yellow, and also in music, of the principal characters in Messager's operas, making their way through an orchard in flower. None of this is very modern. Nor is a scene in which fun is made of Sacha Guitry's treatment of historical characters by making a guide speak of Pasteur, Béranger, Mozart, Napoleon III and Lindbergh as if Sacha's plays about them were their only claim to

distinction. The last horse-driven cab, with its coachman in the traditional white-glazed top hat, supplies further humours which can hardly be described as bristling with modernity.

Paris herself, however, can hardly be described as bristling with modernity, except in the sense that Paris is always fully alive. As this revue is fully alive also, its vitality removes it from any danger of being mistaken for a museum piece.

"Une femme sous la pluie," at the Michel, has apparently been written by M. Jean Guitton to provide Spinnely with the opportunity not only to show off her well-known mannequin walk, but to be coquettish and sentimental in turn, and also to provide the scene painter and stage carpenter with the chance of a tour de force in representing a very realistic rainstorm upon that tiny stage. The playwright does both quite satisfactorily, but his play can hardly be said to have any further merit. There are a young doctor and his mistress, who quarrel, and a successful author and his wife, who quarrel also. There is a consequent exchange of partners, and the author's wife wakes up next

(Continued on page 11)

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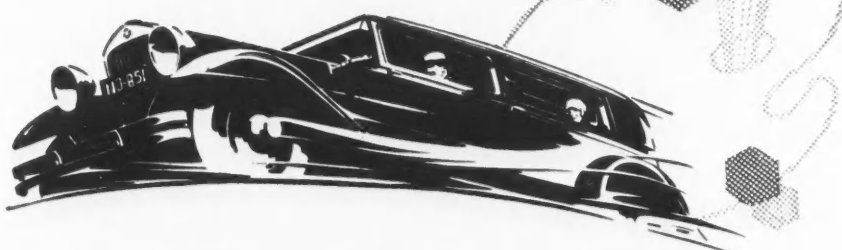
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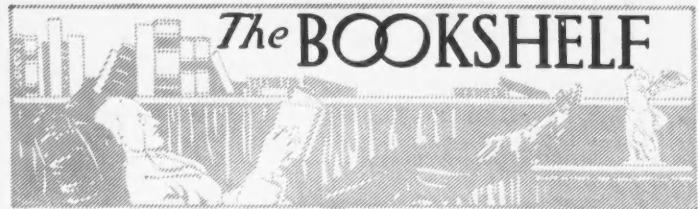
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Humid and Beautiful

"BLACK MAGIC," by Paul Morand; The Viking Press, Irwin & Gordon, Toronto; 218 pages; \$3.00.

By MERRILL DENISON

HERE are eight superb short stories in widely different settings illuminating a single theme, and one's interest is divided equally between the black magic about which Morand writes and the white magic with which he writes. It is difficult to say which is the most satisfying, the exotic material that forms the bones of the stories or the skill and beauty with which they have been clothed. Probably the latter. Even material so explosively alive, in lesser hands than Morand's might reach the printed page cold and lifeless. Morand, one feels, would vitalize anything he chose to write about.

The theme is that jungle inheritance in the blood of the modern negro that is ever ready, at the call of the proper magic, to well into a mighty tide that sweeps him centuries back into the black and steaming past. The stories are chiefly stories of stivism, and in all blood plays the part of the villain. They are of a race once stimulated that accepts voodoo with a mighty faith in fear, that brushes aside the acquired standards of the white, and drives its people back into an orgiastic submission to life itself.

There is the story of Congo, the dancer who was the toast of Paris until the voodoo got her; the story of the Bloom family of Charleston, S.C., who tried to get by as white; the fantastic tale of a Black dictator in modern Haiti, the story of the helmsman who went native on a Cook's tour to Africa; the native tribal legend of the eating of the King.

The stories are disturbing, ominous and fascinating. Disturbing because they are so fascinating, and fascinating because of the terrific reality with which odors, perfumes, reek of black bodies, brooding African nights, rank vegetation steams upward from the pages. Ominous because of the reality of the supernatural that is made to envelop one like a musk-scented black velvet cloak, and because of a lacking of any feeling of revulsion or horror. Morand's literary white magic in treating of the black magic of negroes makes one feel suspicious and anxious of the glacial purity of one's own Nordic blood stream.

There is no horror in these short stories, or perhaps better, I found no horror in them. Instead one recognizes the cool detachment of the Gallic mind, and one feels a sympathy and understanding it is impossible to escape. It is the only fictionalized treatment of the negro I have come across which is neither for nor against. He does not try to prove the negro better nor worse; martyr of menace. His knowledge must be most profound for he seems to know equally well Harlem and New Orleans, the Congo and the Paris underworld, Haiti and Charleston. In Morand's hands the negro becomes so understandable, so human, that the reader must at last feel at once with him and his experiences. Voodoo seems not only probable but inevitable. The dark mystery of African nights not repelling but enveloping.

Morand is a superb craftsman with a most unusual flair for exotic effects, and although his knowledge of the negro is great, it is his story telling ability that makes "Black Magic" as satisfactory a book, both emotionally and intellectually, as one is likely to run across in a season.

His style is so complex that it rather baffles description. In his point of view there is detachment, tolerance, and acceptance. At no one point can one catch the flavor of criticism. I doubt if any English writer could have taken the same material and not made of it a plea for some special point of view. The English writer feels, it seems, and tries to convince his reader of his feeling; the Frenchman is concerned alone in making his reader feel.

Reading the stories casually, one would say, when finished, that the style must be very purple, and that paragraphs, even pages, had been devoted to scene and atmosphere, and to the creation of the occult which is as present as perfume in a green house. Upon re-examination this proves to be not the case. The style is narrative and marches as steadily forward from incident to incident as an action

story in a weekly magazine. Reality of scene and atmosphere come through the building up of an incident and through a masterly use of words. His images strike one with an impact, and his similes are at times like the magnesium flares that used to hover over the lines in France.

The author makes grateful acknowledgement to Mr. Walter White for his assistance, especially in the dialogue, and I take it Mr. White may have helped with the American idiom in the stories. Also concerned in the book's excellence is Hamish Miles who translated it from the French. These gentlemen apparently must share in one's earnest praise for the perfection of the whole, and



PAUL MORAND

strange, modern illustrations of the negro artist Aaron Douglas. They are in perfect harmony with Mr. Morand's stories and with their content, and have in themselves an arresting beauty.

It is the function of a book reviewer to recommend a book. "Black Magic" receives an unqualified recommendation. It should be read, either for the emotional satisfaction, the intellectual stimulation, or the human understanding that is to be gained from it.

I would recommend it for no other reason than for the following:

"The Americans, with their flag on which the sky is methodically sorted out, and the stars submit to correct alignment like streets."

Such discernment and such wit is not so common among books that its perpetrator should remain unfamiliar.

EUGENE MACLEAN'S novel, "The Old Man," published May 15 by Coward-McCann, is the story of the development of a great chain of newspapers by a man who appears in the novel under the name of A. K. Sherburn. The portrait is said to have been drawn from life, and as Mr. MacLean is known to have been a reporter and later an editor in the Scripps organization, there may be some foundation for the rumor that the "old man" is none other than E. W. Scripps.



ELIZABETH AND LYTTON

A caricature by W. Cotton which illustrates the intimate approach to his subject by the author of "Elizabeth and Essex."

Rogue's Gallery

"TWELVE BAD MEN," by Sidney Dark; with portraits by Mabel Pugh; Crowell, New York. Price \$2.00.

By MARGARET LAWRENCE

THIS collection of sinners should never be added to libraries in churches, or in schools, or in the little shops where sinful selections are sure of earning their original cost. It is much too demoralizing. Now, after this remark, no doubt everyone will read it, and if everyone do so, they will say at the end in the language of everyone's little brother; H—I could be twice as bad myself. And that, as everyone knows, is not the attitude to maintain towards the record of sinners. It is not respectful, and certainly if sinners are ever to be dealt with in this civilization they must be met with some amount of proper estimation.

Mr. Sidney Dark chose a group of historical rascals. Why he made this particular choice would be more interesting to a psychologist than to an historian, though the historical treatment seems adequate in so far as the relation of facts is concerned. But there is much more to the history of a great rascal than the narration of his personal doings. And even these might be left advisedly to the more practised story teller. Mr. Dark is not historian enough to present in passing the substance of a period, nor artist enough to suggest the essence of a man. What is left? Sedate little compositions about twelve defiant mortals, ranging from Cellini who was disorderly because he had no comprehension of order except in materials for moulding, and no recognition of an ego other than his own, to Robespierre who had inoculated himself with a theory of government and saw everything in relation to that theory.

There is at the present a lot of historical commerce among writers. In one sense it is the easiest employment a writer may find. The facts are ready and the characters are formed. In another sense it is the hardest. It requires peculiar imaginative pliability and a very suave craftsmanship. It also requires an intuitive responsiveness to what are called world forces, as well as the power to put oneself into the experience, both mental and physical, of other people in other ages. When it is the experience of one of the world's great that one approaches a psychic transformation is almost necessary. In addition to all this it is just as well to have no particular convictions.

Mr. Dark has obvious convictions. So much so that it might be suspected that he collected his rascals and wrote about them for the sake of getting in some timely remarks about the mistakes of Popes and Princes in the Sixteenth century.

It is hard on the rascals. They would doubtless have preferred more concenial treatment, and have consented to the omission of many of the facts of their cases for a more sufficient show of their immortal acquaintances with sin.

The woodcuts by Mabel Pugh of Louis XI, César Borgia, Cellini, Thomas Cromwell, Mazarin, Judge Jef-

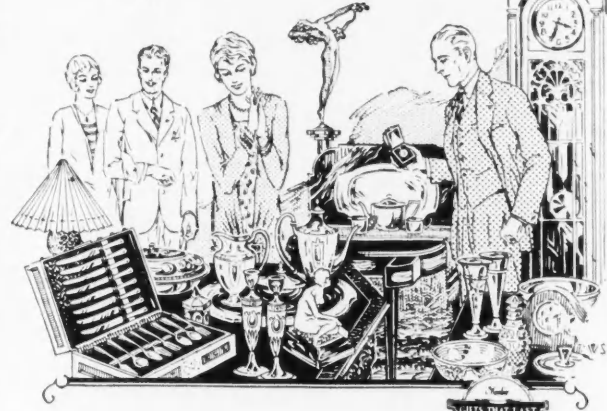


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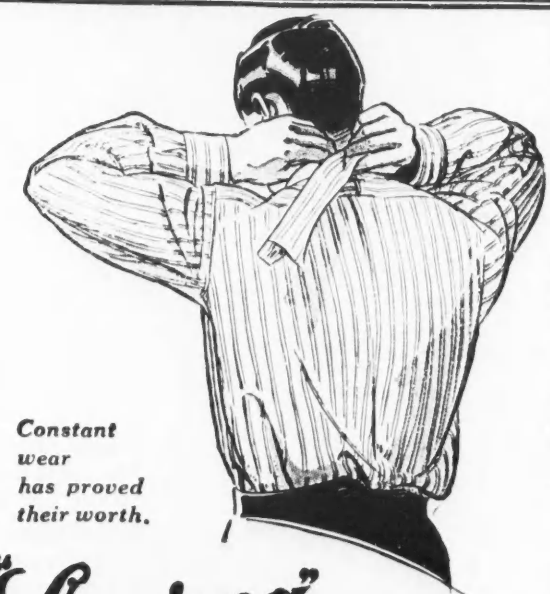


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freys, Marlborough, Frederick the Great, Casanova, Talleyrand, Fouché, Robespierre—are interesting beyond the essays they accompany.

The Rescue of Nobile

"THE ARCTIC RESCUE", by Einar Lundborg; Viking Press, Irwin & Gordon, Toronto; 221 pages, 100 illustrations, \$3.

By B. K. SANDWELL

EXPANDED, for the purpose of making a three-dollar book, considerably beyond the actual requirements of the subject, this is nevertheless a readable and apparently frank account of the two flights made by Captain Lundborg from Amsterdam Island, West Spitzbergen, to the drift-ice camp where the survivors of the Italia were marooned, and of the days which he spent there between his second flight and the arrival of his comrade Schyberg who took him off. The isolation of the Italia victims, which became so much more dramatic through being not incompatible with free and full communication by radio and even with the dropping of large quantities of supplies upon their camp from planes passing overhead, was entirely due to the frightful difficulty of effecting a landing from the air on the summer-soft pack ice. Lundborg's first landing, which must have required immense skill and courage, was entirely successful, and he was able to take off again and return to his base with General Nobile, thus starting the painful controversy as to whether that commander should have stuck to his expedition or not; in that connection Lundborg makes it clear that Nobile with his broken leg was much the most useless man of the whole party for work on the ice (and much work was necessary if they were to be got off), and was likely to be the most useful for organizing relief when restored to civilization, so that his selection as the sole passenger on the first rescue trip was very natural. On his second trip Lundborg had bad luck in landing and smashed up his plane. The only other landing that was made on the drift ice was that of Schyberg two whole weeks later; only one passenger could be taken away on Schyberg's return trip, and written instructions were sent by the commander of the Swedish rescue party that Lundborg was to be that one. The members of the Italian party were taken off by the Soviet ice-breaker Krassin six days later.

Lundborg appears to have been favorably impressed with Nobile, but is very guarded in his language about the rest of the Italian party, with few of whom, indeed, was he able to carry on any free conversation for linguistic reasons. One gathers from the reserved tone of his book that he shared the not unnatural feeling of the Swedes and other Northern European nations, that the Italians had little business



One of the woodcuts by Edward Carrick illustrating André Maurois's "A Voyage to the Island of the Articiles." (Carrier, Montreal.)

to engage in Arctic exploration and were entitled to little sympathy when they got into trouble through so doing.

Simple and Sophisticated

"THE LOVE OF THE FOOLISH ANGEL," by Helen Beauchlerk; Collins, London; 251 pages; \$2.00.

By T. D. RIMMER

HELEN Beauchlerk gained a good many admirers by "The Green Lacquer Pavilion." Her latest book is a best seller in England and deserves to be equally popular here.

It is presumably a simple tale in the classical manner. It deals with sorcerers, saints, fallen angels and, occasionally, with fallen women and recreates, or rather creates, a period when devils were abroad in the land and men communed with heaven. Many miracles and magical incantations dot the book, including descriptions of delectable dainties for the calling up of spirits. Miss Beauchlerk missed a wonderful chance here of cataloguing more fully for she should know from other instances the eeriness created by this old and potent method. Shakespeare was never blind to such an aid.

Miss Beauchlerk's fallen angel, following a precedent established in the bible, finds the daughter of man fair. But he is a civil devil and a timid one. Therefore he works for her salvation instead of her seduction. In spite of this, she does not escape her fate and the two are reunited in a gay house where event follows event until the end.

Here one must become serious and compliment Miss Beauchlerk on the loveliness of this end. There is a beautiful implication in the conclusion. It would spoil the reader's enjoyment to relate it but the conception is both lovely and appealing. Such a sequel to death will create a glow in every idealistic heart.

There is an odd sophistry in the freeing of Tamael from the sins he helped Shamyris to commit. Such little things as torture and magical

spells evidently are not drawbacks to regaining the blessed state. However, Tamael's robe becomes spotless in spite of his sins and the book, as I have said, closes on a highly appealing note.

Miss Beauchlerk writes simply but she is not by any means naive. All evidence is to the contrary. In fact her style is a studied thing and instinct with unobtrusive craftsmanship. Her prose runs easily and limpidly throughout the book and at times assumes a biblical strength that stirs a keen appreciation.

Her book has a few of the qualities of the accepted best seller but the numbers of her admirers should be considerably increased by its advent. Such simplicity of style and clarity of prose should not go unrewarded and the pleasure is heightened by a tale made suave and polished by delicate artistry.

Hollywood Inside Stuff

"THE VALLEY OF OLYMPUS", by Octavius Roy Cohen; D. Appleton and Co., New York; 298 pages; \$2.00.

By GORDON SINCLAIR

MR. COHEN takes a stock model plot in this romantic little comedy drama of the Hollywood celluloid factories and makes it do tricks for him.

The plot is the one about the bronzed young athlete who marries the charming blonde with the intention of foiling the villain and setting her free by the divorce route soon thereafter but who discovers in chapter four that he is in love with her

and in chapter thirty-one that she loves him.

The tricks give you some inside stuff on the life of a film star and if you are one of the millions who knows what Clara Bow does to keep her figure that way, of what La Garbo does to keep those eyelashes you will find them thrilling but if you can take your film fare or leave it alone you will find the tricks a bit juvenile.

Probably in scouting for earlier material Mr. Cohen invaded Hollywood. If so he was undoubtedly among the press agents for surely no one without such contacts could have pictured a heroine so absolutely astounding as Tyra Karlson.

Miss Karlson, we learn, "was not merely a pretty woman. She was beautiful—beautiful in a vivid searing way. She was young—she was gloriously blonde with hair the color of gold tinted straw and cheeks the color of rose petals against a background of mossamer white. Her eyes were a rich blue shading to violet. They were deep and expressive and warm with color; big sleepy eyes which somehow gave the impression she was able to see deeply and clearly."

You see she really was attractive and I have not gone into the matter of figure and family history with Mr. Cohen.

Well, Tyra was brought from Sweden to Hollywood by the Aragon Film Company. Not because they wanted her but because they wanted a talented director and he would not come without Tyra. Who would?

She was an enormous success. A box office wow. So Aragon offered to renew her \$400 a week contract for five years at \$125,000 a year. New Art however, a bigger and more powerful studio was prepared to offer \$10,000 a week or \$520,000 a year

(Continued on Page 10)

Be Young at Sixty!

MANY a man with wife and children to support earns a salary that permits of only moderate savings. Month by month he is impressed with the necessity of systematically budgeting his income so that a competence will be available for dependent years—when subsistence must be provided from *income* rather than *earnings*.

Travel and play at 60 or 65. A Double Maturity Endowment policy, taken NOW will enable you to grow old gracefully.

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Super-Service
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Ontario Laundry COMPANY LIMITED

Drewrys Speed Up Deliveries with INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS

SINCE 'way back in 1877, heavy loads have been hauled away from the big brewery operated in Winnipeg by The Drewrys Limited. Through all these years this firm has had a heavy transportation problem to study over, and to solve.

Fortunately, great improvements have been effected in haulage equipment during the last quarter century, so today The Drewrys Limited handles its big daily output of bottled goods with real efficiency and dispatch.

In 1925, nearly 50 years after the big brewery first opened, The Drewrys Limited bought an International Truck. The men at the head of the company had heard many good words concerning Internationals, so they decided to give a Speed Truck a chance to prove up in their service. It more than satisfied these careful buyers and won a place for the other Internationals that have been added to the growing fleet.

We are proud of the record of International Trucks with The Drewrys Limited and glad they are doing their part in advancing the success of Drewrys products. In all probability, they would serve your hauling as well. The nearest International Truck branch or dealer will demonstrate suitable models and quote prices and terms on request.

The complete International Truck line includes capacities ranging from $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton to 5 tons. All models have 4-wheel brakes.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
HAMILTON of Canada, Ltd. CANADA



A Few Facts About The Drewrys Limited

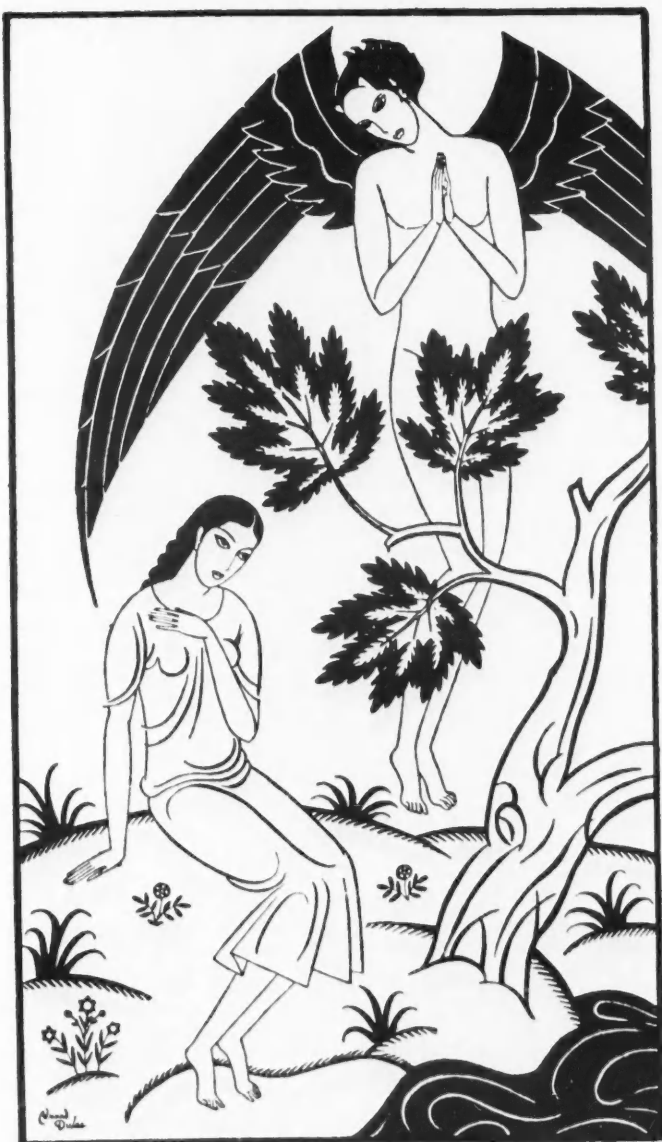
The Drewrys Limited is the oldest brewery in the West — established in 1877.

Winnipeg plant has a daily capacity of 140,000 bottles of beer, ale, ginger ale, and soft drinks.

The largest brewery in Western Canada. Affiliated with the Western Breweries, Ltd., operating breweries at Brandon, Moose Jaw, and Saskatoon, as well as a soft drink plant at Regina.

Bottler of the famous "Canada's Pride" dry ginger ale and Drewrys' Beer, Ale and Stout.

A satisfied user of International Trucks since 1925.



Frontispiece for "The Love of the Foolish Angel."



The BOOKSHELF

(Continued from page 9)

so Tyra decided in their favor. Who wouldn't?

Then comes Rufus Swayne, legal head of Aragon and most realistic character in the book, who realizes his company is losing a prize and decides that if Tyra will not sign with him she will go back to a Swedish stage with the United States immigration department paying the passage.

Another lawyer realizes this is regrettable indeed but that if Tyra marries an American and lives with him for one year she becomes an American citizen not liable to deportation. So they select as their bridegroom of convenience Larry Wycoff, scion of an old Southern family and junior lawyer in the same office. And here too we meet a superb being for Wycoff, we are told, is "a commanding and powerful figure. A knight errant. A heroic, glorious figure fighting Tyra's battles with unflinching courage, superb daring and consummate skill".

How could any author separate such a couple?

There are frame ups, charges of bigamy, intrigues within intrigues and some bitingly realistic cross examinations of all parties concerned before the immigration department and Aragon is sent away defeated. Mr. Cohen throughout is good natured but he gets on the record some subtle satire of the so called moguls of the celluloid. He gets off to a slim foundation but builds solidly thereafter. So solidly that I offer to bet one slightly used golf ball that you will not be able to start chapter 29 without going on from there and finishing the book.

This is the first story of Hollywood I have read that is suitable for the Sunday School Library.

"What's that dog worth?"

"About \$350."

"Who left it to him?"—Collier's.

An Epic of the Emigrant

"THE ROAD TO OREGON" by W. J. Ghent; Longmans, Green and Co., Toronto; 274 pages; maps and illustrations; \$5.

BY BLADWEN DAVIES

AMERICAN HISTORIANS of the past few years have been doing some excellent work in re-vitalizing the records of their past. W. J. Ghent is one of them. In "The Road to Oregon" he has taken a great subject, and for the first time has given it a comprehensive treatment in a single volume.

Civilization surged through to the west coast over the Oregon trail which had been blazed by fur traders and missionaries. The story of those cross country treks is an epic. Men and women travelled two thousand miles at ox-speed, two miles an hour, to fulfil the dreams of those who were determined to put "thirty thousand rifles in the valley of the Columbia" and so wrest from Britain the disputed territory of Oregon. But in spite of the political ambitions which prompted the movement, the story is a mighty one. Whitman, the most celebrated of the missionaries and pioneers, took his bride with him when he covered the trail the second time in 1836 and he made incredible efforts to drag his wagon over the mountains, obsessed in getting something on wheels all the way through to prove the possibility of emigration from east to west. He lived to see that human tide flowing westward, and it had the effect he believed it would have, and Oregon became part of the United States.

There were curious waves of emigration, such as for instance, the Mormon trek to the Salt Lake Valley and, later on, the California gold



RING LARDNER

Who has published a volume of short stories, "Round Up" (Charles Scribner's Sons).

rush. When men were mad with the gold lust the covered wagons were so numerous on the trail that it was said a man might go on foot and alone to California and be sure of food and shelter all the way from the travelling caravans. But with the gold seekers stalked the cholera, brought across the seas by the Irish immigrants, and in the first year five thousand died upon the trails.

This work of Mr. Ghent's is an important contribution to Americana. Much has been written about this or that fragment of the Oregon Trail but no other author has undertaken to cover the trail from Independence to Fort Vancouver. For many years he had delved into this romantic field and the result is a fair, interesting and well-documented study of a great migratory movement. He has not attempted a romantic treatment of his subject but he has a facile pen and over his pages the covered wagons and oxen lumber, the red men lurk with hungry tomahawks, and buffalo herds thunder perilously close. He lets the pioneers speak for themselves from diaries and reminiscences, and gives references for his own conclusions, so

that the reader is tempted to pursue the subject in the old books from which he has so deftly extracted his facts.

The author tells of a man who died last year in Seattle at the age of ninety-eight. He was one who had travelled the trail in a covered wagon in the 'fifties. In 1910 he covered it again with oxen; in 1915 he did it in a motor car; in 1924 he flew over it.

Most of the trail is now obliterated but fragments of it remain in remote places. The states that have grown up along its route are commemorating the age of emigration with memorials wherever the trail can be authenticated.

What Mr. Ghent has done for the travellers of the Oregon Trail some equally devoted pen should do for the great trek into the Canadian West. There lies a subject, as full of romantic interest, though free from many of the terrors and bloodsheds of the American West, that still awaits a treatment such as the author has accorded to "The Road to Oregon".

Out of This Nettle

"PLUCK THE FLOWER," by John Brophy; Dent, Toronto; 301 pages; \$2.00.

By T. D. RIMMER

I WISH this book had been as fine as its title but let it be said regretfully that it is not. According to the English reviewers of his previous books Mr. Brophy can write much better than this. His book commences with an incredible if not impossible situation. From that he wanders into a dissertation on the Americanization of a large store. Here he is undoubtedly interesting and gives a vivid picture of the inner workings of Pondlebury's department store and the enmity, jealousy and bullying that are rampant there.

His characterization is weak in many places, John Ockendale is not badly drawn but the inconsistencies of Paul are remarkable. His initial actions are those of a pervert and not the impulsive spurtings of a moment. Yet farther on, all that is forgotten and he is portrayed as normal though a little caddish. This is not a true reading of character.

Mary, too, is weak in more senses than one. Her innocent upbringing may have been responsible for much but surely, surely, she could have saved herself (!) Her mother's reception of the unwelcome sequel is also peculiar in view of the attitude adopted in those days to feminine lapses.

The book is not particularly successful. One or two characters are well done, notably Neil McLaid and Mr. Meyers. But it is to be hoped that Mr. Brophy will write a better book in the near future. The reputation he seems to have won previously is not startlingly evident in this novel.

Censorship

(In "The Saturday Review of Literature")

MASSACHUSETTS has condemned as immoral and obscene Dreiser's "American Tragedy." New York has refused to censor "The Well of Loneliness." Conversely (or perversely), a New York jury, sitting under a Connecticut judge, has declared the author of a book on sex education, which was admittedly written with the best of motives and sponsored by the most responsible authorities, to be guilty of obscenity. How to argue abstract justice from such a medley is a problem—or rather an impossibility. The common law, we are told, is based ultimately on common sense. In the present confusion, it seems that men and women who wish to clear their minds in this important subject will have to leave the law with its technical quibbles, its antiquated social sense, and its imperfect adjustments to the mores of a life which it is supposed to serve, and go back to common sense for their conclusions.

But can there be any agreement as to what is common sense in such matters? There can be this much agreement. How the law reads is of little importance for thinking. It may be changed by the next legislature. What cannot be easily changed is the force of convictions and the power of prejudice which operate in the law and out of it.

By convictions are meant such deep-going beliefs, inculcated in childhood, as that morality belongs to the church; that birth control is a sin; that sex questions must not be discussed in print except by ecclesiastical authority; that since the flesh is the Old Adam and of the devil, the processes of the flesh must stay in darkness and have no place in literature, which is of the light; that representations of life on the stage or in the novel may deal with murder or robbery, but not with sexual aberration, except indirectly.

*

If such conviction exist they will press for action; they will naturally and infallibly strive to put down their opposites by law, precisely as the forces of autocracy and aristocracy used every means of legal censorship in the early nineteenth century to keep down the "liberals" who believed in representative government. In such a conflict, the question at issue will not be an act (even though an act, such as the publication of a book, raises the issue), it will be opinion. Hence the irrational severity of judgment against books which in themselves could offend only the prim or the bigoted. It is opinion that is on trial.

Prejudice is not very different in origin, but operates upon another plane. Prejudice in these questions of sex, which today happen to be the subject of censorship instead of religion and politics as in the past, is a habit, rather than a conviction. It comes from tabus, imposed by a community and accepted in youth without question, so that in later life any breach

of the tabu causes an emotional reaction quite outside the realm of reason.

The American tabu has been upon the "facts of sex" in print, or orally in mixed company. To tell a dirty story in a livery stable was manly; to mention the word "prostitute" in polite company was a "break"; to print it immoral. Viewed differently, the American tabu was a means of keeping print and general conversation cleaner, less gross, than in Europe. Take it either way, the effect in the area of dispute is the same. Those that inherit this prejudice find it difficult to judge fairly as to what is decent or indecent in serious literature, except by an exercise of all their powers of reason. If they encounter a phrase which the tabu did not permit, it is hard for them to consider the relation of that phrase to truth and fitness, its place in the intent of the whole work. Their emotional reactions cloud their judgment. They suffer from the fact of a word, precisely as they suffer from the sting of a hyperdermic needle regardless of the doctor's purpose. As long as prejudice of this kind exists, it will be hard to make good laws and apply them wisely. Only one "realistic book" is safe, and that is the Bible, because it was always excepted from the tabu.

The argument for the individual is clear enough. Let him forget generalities of law and previous custom, and clear his own mind whenever a case involves his own beliefs or his own experience. Let him form his literary judgments first and his moral judgments afterwards, instead of in the opposite order. Let him read with less concern for what damage a book may do to others, and more concern for what it really means to himself. Then if he objects to free discussion because his convictions are against free discussion, he will know why he disapproves; and if he is hurt by frank language because he is not accustomed to frank language, at least in print, he will know why he objects. What censorship needs is psycho-analysis. Let one hundred thousand readers read disputed books this way, and we shall soon progress to a better understanding, and get the only kind of censorship that is good for anything—a resultant of the wills of individuals acting for themselves.

In every instance where opinion is involved there are sure to be four parties: the obscurantists who wish to stifle every change; the libertines who desire a reckless freedom, usually for profit; the conservatives who wish to hold fast to tried experience; the liberals who wish to open new paths through convention toward truth. Legal censorship is usually concerned with the first two, and, being set in action by extremists is itself irrational and extreme. But if the controversy can be kept to the parties of the third and fourth part, no one need fear, though he may not like, the results. For the vast majority of readers, when they stop to think for themselves, are neither libertine nor reactionary. They can readily settle the case, and out of court.

"MRS. EDDY, the Biography of a Virginal Mind," is the title of a book which Charles Scribner's Sons declare to be the first full and impartial record of the life of the founder of Christian Science. Of the two earlier biographies which appeared before Mrs. Eddy's death in 1910, one, sharply critical, was anonymously bought up and withdrawn, and the other, highly favorable, became the official biography. Edwin Frankland Dakin, the author of the new biography, has been able to make use of many sources of information hitherto obscure. The book will be published next Fall.

A couple of rival but friendly shopkeepers were talking things over.

"When does your opening sale close?" asked the first.

"When our closing sale opens," the second replied.—*American Legion Monthly.*

Now that the weather is milder many of our friends who have a cold bath all the year round have started again.—*Punch.*



VIRILE. VELVETY POWER CLOAKED IN REFRESHING STYLE

The new-style Willys-Knight "70-B" was created by the industry's foremost style authority—a man with a world-wide reputation for designing "custom-built" models.

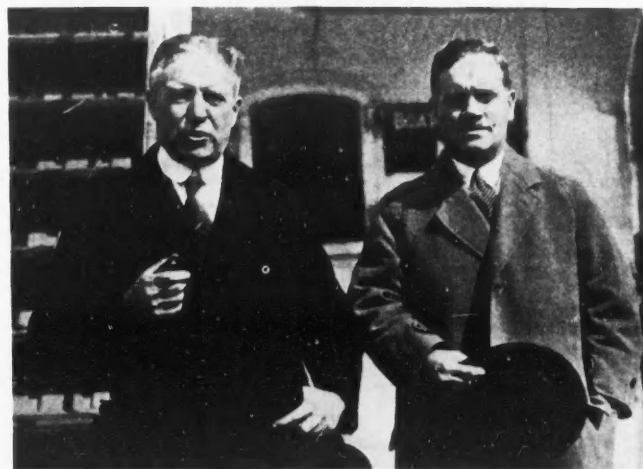
But beauty is only one feature. There is comfort . . . roomy, well-upholstered seats that cradle your body like a lounge-chair. Effortless ease of handling that makes this car a restful pleasure to drive.

There is power . . . smooth, silky, whispering power, abundance of it for lightning getaway, hard pulls, steep hills and speed opportunities. A great automobile—a great engine—no valves to grind, no costly carbon removing. And to these advantages add the fact that this car holds top place in resale value because, in terms of years, its usefulness is far beyond that of the average car.

Willys-Knight 70-B Sedan \$1545, Coach \$1420, Coupe \$1420, Roadster \$1420, Touring \$1325. Willys-Knight 56-A Coach \$1220, Sedan \$1345. Prices F.O.B. Factory, Toronto, taxes extra. Willys-Overland Sales Co. Limited, Toronto, Ontario. Branches: Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg.

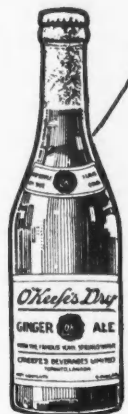


WILLYS KNIGHT



TO INVESTIGATE LIQUOR METHODS ABROAD
Sir Henry Drayton, Chairman of the Ontario Liquor Control Board, with Mr. George Barr, Assistant Comptroller, photographed on board the Cunarder Aurania just before departure.

Popularity



People are won to O'Keefe's by its satisfying deliciousness... its crisp, distinctive flavour. It is vibrant with sparkle and like the finest champagne it is extra dry.

It is this extra dryness that makes O'Keefe's Dry Ginger Ale so refreshingly different... that assures you it will mix supremely well with other beverages.

O'Keefe's Dry GINGER ALE

"The Dry of Dries"
O'KEEFE'S BEVERAGES LIMITED
TORONTO, ONTARIO
Makers of Fine Beverages since 1846

MUSIC and DRAMA

(Continued from page 7)

morning in the bed of the young doctor, who, very correctly and respectfully, has passed the night in an armchair in the next room.

Circumstances — rather stretched in probability — cause her to continue to occupy the same bed, but with its real owner at the same respectful distance, for several days. When the respect is on the point of breaking down, considerations of sentimental self-sacrifice and effacement prompt the lady to withdraw from the danger zone. This arrangement gives the audience the opportunity of seeing an apparently improper play, which, as you will already have understood, is not really improper at all. It also leaves Spinelly, at the end of the proceedings, in a situation in which no playgoer can fail to give her his sympathy for her generous behaviour.

Brieux's one-act play, "Puisque je t'aime," is about a young woman, who recalls that intolerable little cat, the chief character in "Les Hanneçons," which was revived a few months ago. Her restless and recurrent jealousy makes her odious to her husband, but her charm makes him forgive her again and again. Of course her jealousy never has any foundation, but it is always repeated. She even suspects her own sister, who has been doing her best to make peace in the stormy household. This almost breaks the husband's patience, and he is on the point of really giving his wife some cause for her suspicions, when the sister departs, and the domestic hell continues. The author has given a rather terrible study in femininity, but its power well justifies its having been produced by the Comédie Française in a program of one-act plays.

Sunday Shows in New York

THE Messrs. Shubert, though godly men, are preparing to make the New York Sabbath a further thing of shreds and patches. Seeing it frayed with impunity by numerous descendants in vaudeville and the Cinema they find no reason why they, too, should not be sinners, writes Percy Hammond in the New York Sunday "Herald Tribune." So, according to the announcements, they propose to play "Pleasure Bound" on a Sunday evening and defy the ramshackle ordinance that hitherto has prevented them from doing so. Why, they ask, is the Drama isolated by outworn Blue Laws and kept from observing the Lord's Day according to the dictates of its own conscience? If Roxy, Keith-Albee, Warner Bros. and Paramount-Lasky are allowed to work on Sunday, why should it be wrong for the Shuberts or Morris Gest to enjoy a seven-day week? They do not understand why it is legal to sing and dance at Proctor's or the Palace and a crime to play "Journey's End" at Henry Miller's.

Their mystification is excusable. The tradition that shuts the Guild theater and opens the movie-shops and song-and-dance houses is one of the minor hypocrisies of New York's otherwise impeccable government. Its puritan rigors deprive many citizens of opportunity to seat themselves upon the Drama's knee and learn about Life from its patient instructions. Knowledge-seekers in other, more advanced metropolises have the advantage of Sunday night classes, and are not driven by law to waste their holiday in sheer amusement provided by vaudeville and the acclian screens. While the Drama is free to teach the inhabitants of those liberal communi-

ties 365 days in a year, its mission of culture and progress is retarded in New York by the balls and chains of our eccentric piety. We lose, if my mathematics are accurate, fifty-two chances annually, to be edified by the regular or old-fashioned shows.

As one who is indebted to the Theatre for all he owns in the way of sweetness and light, one extends the hand of encouragement to the Messrs. Shubert as they fling their gauntlets against the jaws of this lopsided Manhattan bigotry. If and when their challenge becomes more than an idle item in the newspapers, they will find this reviewer standing, as usual, stalwartly behind them. They are right in demanding that all shows should be open on Sunday, or none.

THE Shuberts' indignant gesture, however fortified by justice, may add to the trials of Mr. Frank Gillmore the benevolent Mussolini of the Actors' Equity Assoc. Mr. Gillmore is a gentle but strong dictator, ruling the mimes and their employers with an aluminum hand in a rayon glove. He and his cabinet are careful of the actor's cause, never forgetting that the player's the thing. Ever since he has been on the throne of show-business equity and square-dealing have been triumphant. Seriously, I believe that he has never issued a decree that was not beneficial to the Theatre, its employees and its customers. But what action can he take to preserve his subjects from working overtime if the Shuberts' protest against a Day of Rest wins the attention it deserves?

Mr. Gillmore is at present beset with other annoyances that make uneasy the head that wears a crown. Miss Jeanne Eagels, expelled, fined and all but imprisoned by Equity for imprudences unbecoming to an artiste, is now so victorious in the Cinema that she thumbs her pretty nose at Mr. Gillmore as she plays a film edi-

Note and Comment

WITH considerable quietness, A. H. Woods has begun to cast two more plays. The first to be produced, if the present schedule is adhered to, will be a collaboration on the part of the Messrs. Shipman and Hymer, a play previously called "A Woman at the Bar," but now "Scarlet Pages." Claudette Colbert, Lee Baker and Jean Adair have been engaged for it, and Ira Hards will attend to the staging. "Scarlet Pages" is expected to open late in August in New Rochelle. Mr. Woods is also going ahead with "Scotland Yard," a melodrama by the Dennison Clift who wrote "A Woman Disputed" for him several seasons back. Paul Cavanagh, an English actor, will, as announced, have the leading rôle, and the cast is also expected to hold such performers as Phoebe Foster, Frederick Worlock, A. P. Kaye, Edward Rigby, Wallis Clark and Robert Vivian. "Scotland Yard" is scheduled for its first showing in Atlantic City in September. It will later be on exhibition in this town at the Sam H. Harris Theatre.

HEADED by the Lunts—or by the Fontannes, if you are an active Lucy Stoner—the "Caprice" company departed last week on the Leviathan, and in another week or so the play will open at St. James's Theatre, London. That will give the Theatre Guild two productions in London during June, which, from present indications, may be one more than it has here.

"Porgy," incidentally, has picked up substantially, and all plans for an early closing over there have been abandoned. Now the Guild expects it to run well into July, after which there is still a Continental tour in prospect. And some of the conversation in Fifty-second Street during the past few days has had to do with the possibility of another New York engagement for the negro play before it begins another American road tour in the Fall. This one would be for a month, and would mark the second time "Porgy" has been brought back here since its production at the Guild Theatre in the Fall of 1927.

"A NIGHT IN VENICE" has begun auspiciously at the Shubert Theatre. . . . "Broadway Nights," the next Shubert revue, is due in West Forty-fourth Street, probably at the Majestic, late in July. . . . "Courttesan" has been withdrawn in Providence for revision, as they call it. Efforts are being made to get Jeanne

Eagels for the play's one rôle, and Equity certainly can't object to her acting all by herself. . . . Hyman Adler has in rehearsal a play called "Judith Did It," and he will soon offer it for one afternoon performance at the Bayes Theatre. . . . "Strange Interlude," may now continue indefinitely. There were standees at several of last week's performances. . . . Lucile Webster Gleason and Wells Root are writing, or have written, a play about the experiences and adventures of a newspaper woman. It will be tried out on the Coast early in the Fall with Mrs. Gleason in the principal rôle. . . . "The Street Singer," a musical piece of foreign origin, which is said to demand the services of some unusual singers, will go into rehearsal this week. The Shuberts are the sponsors. . . . Mr. Cohan's play "Gambling" is a Philadelphia hit, and will stay there for the time being. The bookings in Detroit and Chicago have been cancelled. . . . Charles L. Wagner, to whom Madge Kennedy is under contract, reports that she will not appear with a Philadelphia stock company. Mr. Wagner hints at some interesting news, but the details are not forthcoming.

"NO NO NANETTE," the world famous musical comedy that has been a phenomenal success in eighteen countries and one of the biggest musical hits that sophisticated Broadway has ever known, will be the special opening attraction given by the Lyric Musical Comedy Company, opening Monday, June 3rd, at the Victoria Theatre, consisting of the well-known musical comedy stars: William Lynn, star "Desert Song"; Richard Powell, Shubert's "Golden Dawn"; Mary Margaret Noble, soprano of the St. Louis Opera Company and Metropolitan Opera Company of New York; John Cherry, with Dillingham and Hammerstein attractions; Dorothy Kane, star of "My Maryland"; "Red Robe," "Rose Marie" and "Irene"; Ruth Sennott, leading lady of "Hello Yourself"; Duncan Sisters, Patsy Ann O'Neill, "Topsy and Eva" (two years); Nellie Kelly, "Leave it to James," "Queen High," "Tanjarine" and "Sally," also the following dramatics, "Barker," "Broadway" and "The Desert Song," will appear here in her rôle of Lucille which she played in the original company of "No No Nanette"; William Gaston, Patsy Ann O'Neal, Jose Vitale, Wilma Roelof, the Carney Brothers and Marie Merrifield. Company of 50. Augmented orchestra.

ANNIE NICHOLS, author of "Abie's Irish Rose," has lost her \$3,000,000 damage suit against the Universal Pictures Corporation, Carl Laemmle and Harry Pollard, in which she held that portions of her play were stolen and used in their motion picture, "The Cohens and the Kellys," when Federal Judge Goddard, in New York, who presided at the trial last fall, decided that there was no similarity in the themes of the two productions.

In his lengthy decision, Judge Goddard admitted similarity in some respects between the two, but stated that protection afforded under provisions of the copyright law caused him to rule that the idea of both productions had been used so frequently that it belonged to the public domain and did not offer grounds for suit.

During the trial, Miss Nichols appeared as her own chief witness and special showings of "The Cohens and the Kellys" and the film version of "Abie's Irish Rose" were witnessed by the judge. The defendants asserted that their picture was taken from the play "Two Blocks away," written by Aaron Hoffman and produced by Charles B. Dillingham. Miss Nichols' play ran for five years following its opening in 1922 and she later sold the picture rights to the Famous Players Lasky Corporation.

To clarify his opinion, Judge Goddard included a synopsis of each production, as indicated in the evidence and his observation of the picture and the play. In Miss Nichols' play, he said, Solomon Levy, a New York merchant, had a son, Abie, who during the war met Rose Marie Murphy, of an Irish Catholic family, in France, and on his return they were married, both being disowned by their families. The Levys and the Murphys are reconciled on Christmas day, when the heads of the families meet at their children's home laden with gifts for the grandchild who turns out to be twins.

The motion picture synopsis shows that Nathan Cohen, Jewish proprietor of a dry goods store, lives across a tenement hallway from the Irish family named Kelly. Despite a feud between the two families, Terry Kelly and Nannie Cohen are married secretly and a somewhat similar reconciliation of families later is effected.

"After viewing the complainant's play, 'Abie's Irish Rose,' and a motion picture of 'Abie's Irish Rose' and the defendant's motion picture, 'The Cohens and the Kellys,' with the love scenes between Terry and Nannie deleted," Judge Goddard stated, "my observation leads me to the conclusion that 'The Cohens and the Kellys' dif-



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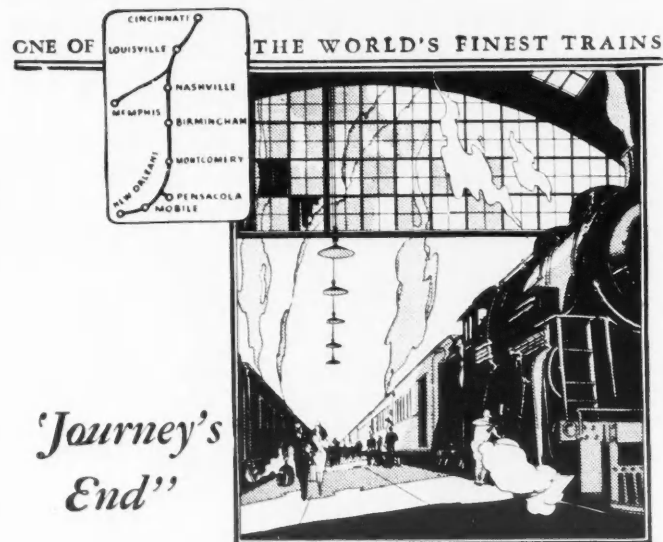
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fers quite substantially in its theme scenes, episodes and expression of ideas, although both make use of a common property such as Jewish and Irish characters, marriage, meeting with strong parental objection and final reconciliation."

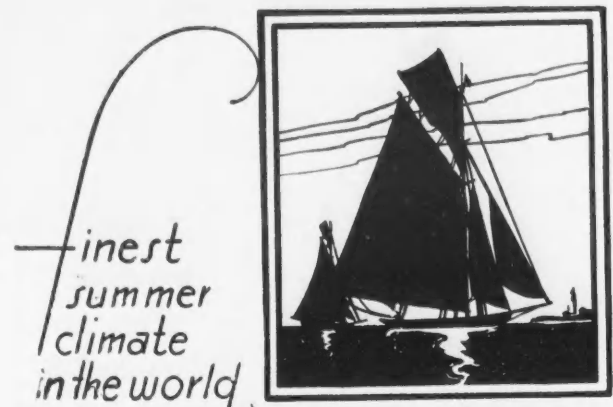
Judge Goddard said that the fundamental plot of "Abie's Irish Rose" is not new. He pointed out that the plot was used in "Joseph Lewis and Son"

in 1890; "Krausmeyer's Alley," which originally showed a situation between German and Irish families, but the Germans were replaced by Jews during the war; "The Rabbi and the Priest," and "The Little Brother."

After painstaking research we have at last discovered what the Mexican revolution is about. It is about over. —The New Yorker.



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Admiral Sir Roger Keyes laying a wreath at the foot of the London Cenotaph on St. George's Day.



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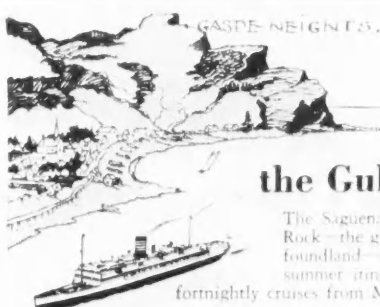
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The BOOKSHELF

Thrills in the Tropics

"STRANGE MOON," by T. S. Stribling; Doubleday, Doran and Gundy, Toronto; 356 pgs.; price \$2.
"PELICAN COAST," by Alan Le May; Doubleday, Doran and Gundy, Toronto; 329 pgs.; price \$2.

BY NATHANIEL A. BENSON

"STRANGE MOON" is T. S. Stribling's latest novel, and, by virtue of the authentic tropical color and romance that he has put into it, deserves to be numbered among the best sellers. It is certainly far from being, or aiming to be an important work of literature, but it is a rattling good story, whose action is laid in an unusual and original background. Few novelists have chosen Venezuela for their locale, and those who have, excepting Stribling, have seen its picturesque city of Maracaibo only in picture-books. So colorful and vivid a picture does Stribling give of Venezuela that one actually suspects him of having visited the country. He writes as one who knows not only the peculiarities of the "bushmaster" and tarantula, but a far more dangerous and subtle creature, the Venezuelan aristocrat.

The story is both possible and gripping, and strikes one as a peculiar combination of reality flavored with movie thrills. Indeed, one feels sure on reaching the end that it would make a capital movie and that eventually it may be screened as "A Venezuelan's Vengeance." The hero, whose character is not very clearly drawn, is Eugene Manners, a courageous and rather glib young American engineer who is representing the "American Oil Company" in Maracaibo, and putting up a desperate fight against a Dutch oil syndicate for the vast oil fields belonging to one Don Ramon Valera, a Venezuelan grandee who is as clever as he is immoral. Aided by a very finely-portrayed and lovely cabaret dancer, Sola Merida, Manners puts up a desperate resistance against the Dutch and Señor Valera. Manners' other associates are Clabo, a cunning little lawyer, and Crowe, an Oklahoman who turns out to be the inevitable U.S. Secret Service man who saves the day and the gusher.

There are some very convincing thrills in the novel, especially the old yet successful one where the arch-villain saws away with a machete at a great liana-bridge while the hero, heroine and their associates are crossing the river. Manners has a very vivid and unpleasant encounter with a bushmaster or South American python from which he is saved by Sola Merida. Another interesting picture is the explanation of the "tarantelle"; it is identified very closely with the deadly tarantula spider, and derives its name from the latter, as anyone bitten must dance violently in order to ward off the effects of the poison. Be that as it may, Mr. Stribling knows and is welcome to his intimate knowledge of tropical quirks of character in the fauna and human inhabitants of Venezuela. "Strange Moon" is an unusual novel for many reasons, its flavor of authenticity, its genuine romantic color and power, and the odd but effective satire in American business methods as compared with the polished guile of the well-bred South American.

ALAN LE MAY'S "Pelican Island" is a much worthier book than "Strange Moon," but somehow it does

not hold a reader, at least, not the uncouth species here present. It is much more carefully written, and by a novelist with an unmistakable sense of fine prose, and a rather poor sense of plot. The period chosen by Alan Le May is that of the gay early Creole days of New Orleans from 1800-1820, in the days when the U.S. import and export were even more severe than they are at present. In those brave old swashbuckling times the smugglers of the Gulf were romantic and dashing figures, and the greatest of them all was Jean Lafitte. I had always pictured Jean Lafitte as a cross between John Silver and Captain Kidd, but Mr. Le May makes him a big smuggle-and-run man of New Orleans, no more romantic than a modern rum-runner and not half as intrepid as the irrigation experts on the Detroit River. But if Mr. Le May has somewhat realistically made our buccaneer a sublimated exporter with a 'steely grey eye,' he has been kind enough not to deny the still-credulous and hopeful reader, plenty of the old dirk-and-cutlass romance and revelry that cast such glamour over the bayons.

Jean Lafitte is merely present as an authentic historical figure to whom 'justice is being done' in the way of exoneration from charges of piracy, but the really important figures of the novel are the hard Yankee bucko-captain, Job Northrup of New England, the dashing swordsman-pirate Jacques Durossac, and the lovely French demoiselle, Madelon de Verniat. The greater part of the novel is taken up with Northrup's struggle against the privateersmen who are deserting and opposing Jean Lafitte. Alan Le May's undoubted power to draw character makes his figures live, although the profanity of the book is too bold and needless. It should be always remembered by a novelist that triple-barrelled oaths never look as well as they sound.

The novelist's ability to portray a scene of cutlass and dagger play almost as vividly as an artist might, affords two Homeric battles between the Yankee skipper and opposing French swordsmen. In Northrup's fight with Durossac one can almost hear the clash of the steel. But alas for fine character-drawing, vivid word-painting and good prose, if there is a weak plot or one that has no power to hold the attention. One feels that as a literary artist Mr. Le May is genuine and capable, but in "Pelican Coast" his gifts are of no avail. With all of his undeniable abilities, he is "all dressed up with no place to go."

More Morlyana

"SEACOAST OF BOHEMIA," by Christopher Morley; Doubleday, Doran and Gundy, Toronto; 68 pages with illustrations; \$1.50.

By MERRILL DENISON

IN A slim volume the prolific Christopher Morley writes of the theatrical adventure of Hoboken, in which beery seaport-suburb he and other members of the "Three Hours for Lunch Club" have won fame and fortune presenting "After Dark, or, neither Maid, Wife, nor Widow", and other gems of a by-gone age at their playhouse "The Old Rialto Theatre".

The story of Morley's success in recapturing old time melodrama is fairly well known to those who make any

pretensions of following the gossip of the theatre. The syndicated dramatic columnists have written of it; the smarter magazines have dwelt on it in their best E. V. Lucas manner, the sophisticated have patronized it until the Old Rialto has rather shaded the Village and Harlem as the thing to be done.

Now Christopher himself memorializes the event in his own inimitable manner and tells something of how the mad adventure took form, something of the delights he and his fellow club members have found in it, together with words of approval from the more literary of the dramatic critics. Unlike these latter Morley does not attempt to analyse the reasons for its success, but simply records the robust enthusiasm with which he contemplates that success.

It is this capacity for robust enthusiasms springing from quite microscopic causes that sets Morley apart from his fellows, and induces amongst his cooler admirers a tendency to regard new ebulliences with restraint and suspicion. In the present case, however, his enthusiasm seems honestly come by. It is emotional rather

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LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ROBERT BADEN-POWELL
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than literary, and springs from heart and bank balance, rather than from mind and pen.

That old time melodrama might prove successful has been a dream held by many dabblers in the theatre. Morley has confirmed the belief. I took quite a bit of courage, and a touch of madness to ever attempt the proof. Many reasons have been offered for the success of the Hoboken venture. Some blame the freedom with which beer flows in Hoboken and some the excellence of the pig's knuckles served in water front hotels across the river.

The explanation seems simple enough. Not because of its historical interest, or because it is a return to a simpler and more sincere period when virtues and vices were all properly labeled and could be recognized without a mental twinge, but because, as is the case with the gay 90's vogue, old time melodrama gives one a devilishly satisfactory sense of superiority. The grotesquerie of heroic heroes, villainous villains, virtuous virtues and vicious vices gives rise to gusts of raucous laughter. And if anyone knows a more pleasant way of giving one's superiority complex its daily dozen, trot it forth and make a fortune.

Anyway that's my interpretation, and it's as good as any I've heard. Whatever the reason, the Old Rialto is now one of the smart things to go to in New York, and so, as Engels used to say of the capitalist system, it holds within it the seeds of its own destruction. The smart must always be new. Unlike Coney Island and Harlem, the East Side and the Village, which had their own life before the sophisticates discovered them, the Hoboken adventure is all icing. When it is eaten, I fear no cake will be found underneath, but only confectioner's cardboard.

I hope that I am wrong, and that the Three Hours for Lunch Club's great work may become a permanent institution. While it lasts it is great and lucrative fun.

A Variety of People

"KNIGHT'S GAMBIT," by Guy Po-
cock; J. M. Dent, Toronto; 296
pages; price \$2.00.

By JESSIE E. McEWEEN

A FAINT, pitiful wail! A mystified silence! A hurried rushing about! An amazing discovery of a basket, not among bulrushes, but among the perennials of the front garden! Andrew Tyers opened the basket and, even before he saw the twisted, tearful features of its occupant, he saw his own name "MISTER TYERS" printed on the basket, for him! Great Caesar! A baby!

But alas! The reader must be disappointed. This is no scion of a noble house spirited away by an angry serving maid; no unwanted baby of starving parents. Indeed, it is no mystery at all but just a squalling, hungry baby that Andrew Tyers took to his landlady for care and that grew up to answer to the name of Aubrey Jolliffe for no reason at all, and to with all the scholarships that were obtainable in one of the best English schools.

The dramatic "Edgar Wallace" first chapter counted for little for the mystery of Aubrey Jolliffe remained a mystery to the end. In fact, it was not even that. It was referred to once and caused a little commo-

self, acted on his own initiative and, with stern rigidity, bore the brunt of his own actions.

But this is enough about Aubrey Jolliffe and the God fearing Canon who was his guardian. The story may centre about them and the stern battle they wage against each other, but there are others in the book of almost equal importance. There is Barbara, for instance, gay, elusive, hoydenish, curious and, in the end, mother of an illegitimate child. There is Betty who had a sweet capacity for loving, and Elizabeth who revelled in the thrill of a kiss and who had all the mean scorn of an undying aristocrat, John who was so thoroughly clean and so ready to play the game of life and suffering, and a kindly procession of aunts and friends who admire, remonstrate, encourage, suffer and love.

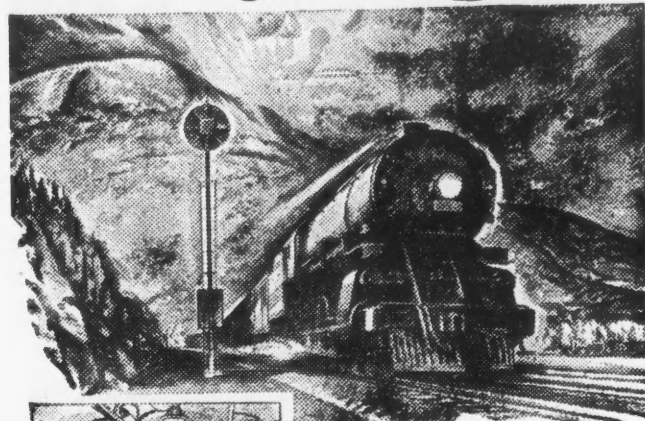
Nor are these all for the book is a maze of people and the author has endeavoured to give to every one of them, a distinctive character. He is not content to describe them in relation to Aubrey; he must make them vital in themselves. And thus his book becomes a great gallery of people who move back and forth through its pages and only stop moving because he stopped writing. Not that the story is ended, indeed no, it might have gone on and on forever like the brook. And that it should have stopped when it did is quite inexplicable.

Despite the unwieldy conglomeration of people—school masters, school boys, artists, clergymen, social workers, etc., etc., the book has a distinctiveness of style that is refreshing. The author makes his backgrounds easily and gives to them a sense of reality that gives strength and naturalness to the variety of people that move through its pages.

Documents found in Genoa indicate that the trip of Columbus to discover America cost \$6,000. The interest return has been pretty fair.—Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

Apparently Deems Taylor thinks this business of napping at grand opera has gone far enough. The score of his next opus will include a part for an alarm clock. New York Evening Post.

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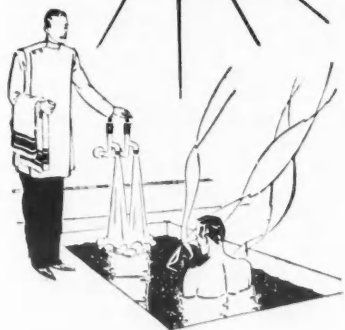
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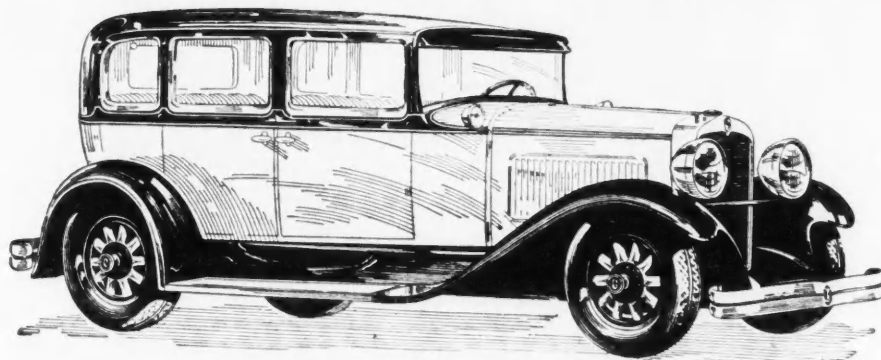
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A Midnight Elopement

FROM early Plantagenet days Haddon Hall has stood apart from the storm and stress of the outer world, nestling peacefully and securely in the woods that crown the banks of the Derwent; and it had been the home of generations of knightly and noble owners before Sir George Vernon came, in the days of Queen Bess, to raise it to a splendour it had never known before.

As "King of the Peak" the new Lord of Haddon was known far and wide. In Derbyshire alone he counted his manors to thirty, and he had broad lands in many another coun-

ty, while his magnificence of living and his prodigal hospitality were such, we are told, as would have put to shame many a prince.

But, proud as Sir George was of his power and wealth and his long descent, he was prouder far of his two daughters, the Ladies Margaret and Dorothy, whose beauty was the boast and the toast of half a dozen counties.

Tradition still conjures up visions of these "Princesses" of the Peak, who were scarcely out of their nursery when Elizabeth came to her Crown—visions of two merry, sunny

children, who were as much beloved through the country-side as their father was feared. Descendants of a long line of knights and nobles, from Sir William Vernon, who was Chief Justice in Chester in Henry III's time, and of a score of generations of beautiful and well-born women, each Princess had inherited, with the pride of race and a high spirit, a beauty at least as great as that of any Vernon who had gone before her.

But by common consent the lovelier and the more winsome of the two was Dorothy, the younger sister, as sweet and fragrant a blossom as ever grew to flower in the stately, if somewhat grim environment of a feudal home. Rambling in the woods with her dogs; galloping on her pony with streaming hair, eyes sparkling, and her soft, rounded cheeks flushed with health; chattering gaily with tenants and villagers, or carrying sunshine into the sick-room of some poor cottager, "Princess Dorothy," a fair and radiant vision in every corner of the Peak-land, grew up to young womanhood beloved by all.

If we are to believe tradition—indeed, we need no assurance from tradition—Dorothy had no lack of lovers even before she had left her schoolbooks; but she was no maid to be lightly won. She loved her freedom better far than the gilded slavery of the wedding-ring; and, besides, the "Prince Charming" for whom every pretty maid looks in secret had not come. When he arrived—well she had the prerogative of her sex, the right to change her mind. Meanwhile, she was perfectly happy with her dogs and her ponies, her many friends, and the sweet joys of youth and living.

As for her sister, "Princess Margaret," she proved much less coy; or it may be that she had been quicker to find her Prince; for one May morning in the year 1567 she was led to the altar of Bakewell Church by a bridegroom worthy even of an alliance with the Peak King's daughter—a young Sir Thomas Stanley, second son of the third Earl of Derby, who had for grandfather that gallant Stanley who placed the Crown on Richmond's head on the field of Bosworth.

This was one of Dorothy's few sad days; for it meant to her the loss of a beloved sister and companion. But tears never lingered long in eyes that were so much attuned to laughter; and Dorothy, now "sweet seventeen," and in the full bloom of her girlish beauty, found

plenty to fill her days with gladness until her Prince should come.

There seemed little prospect of romance for her, it is true. Now that she had grown to young womanhood, her stern father kept a more watchful eye on her. She would wed in good time, no doubt; he wished nothing else, but her husband must be, if not of his own choosing, at least one whom he approved—a man of good family to match his own, and well provided with the world's goods. And, to make assurance still more sure, he entrusted his daughter to the care of a middle-aged duenna, who could be relied on to keep her out of mischief.

Where, and under what circumstances, Dorothy met her "Prince," History—often most silent when she could be most eloquent—does not tell us. It may have been, as some say, when, having escaped from her duenna, she was scampering with her dogs in the neighbouring wood—moving "like a light across the woodland ways." At any rate, we know that before her sister had been many months a bride, Dorothy, too, met her fate in the form of John Manners, younger son of the first Earl of Rutland.

Tall, stalwart, and skilled in all knightly exercises, "handsome Jack Manners," as he had been dubbed in tribute to his good looks, was just the cavalier to take the fancy and capture the heart of any maid—especially one so romantic as Sir George Vernon's younger daughter. He had, too, in his veins blood every whit as good as hers; for, apart from his Roos and Manners' ancestors, nobles and knights every man of them, he had inherited a Royal strain from a sister of Edward IV. But he was as poor as he was highborn; and thus no suitor whom the "King of the Peak" would welcome as son-in-law.

None knew this better than Dorothy herself, as day after day she slipped away from her guardian to some stolen meeting with her lover, who had as quickly won her heart as she had captured his; for the moment she set eyes on him she knew that her Prince had come at last. When, as was sooner or later inevitable, Sir George got news of these secret meetings, and discovered the identity of the strange man who had thus dared to steal his daughter's heart away, his anger, we are told, was terrible to see. He swore that no beggarly wooer, though he had an Earl for father, should wed a daughter of his; and he not only forbade her ever to see him again, but took care, by locking her in her room and keeping her under constant surveillance, that any further escapades should be impossible.

But Dorothy Vernon had a spirit as proud and a will as strong as her father. No bolts and bars and no lynx-eyed duenna should keep her from the man she loved; and many a night, when the rest of the world was asleep, she would hold whispered converse with him through her open window; or she would barricade her door, let herself down by means of knotted sheets, and speed through the darkness to a blissful meeting in the woods. Nor was her lover any whit behind her in the spirit of adventure; for, we are told, he spent many weeks disguised as a woodman or a forester, in various hiding-places, amply rewarded by such sweet and stolen interviews.

To all Dorothy's tears and pleadings and cajoling her father turned a deaf ear. He would rather see her dead, he declared, than wedded to a penniless man, however nobly born; and her step-mother proved equally

obdurate. It thus soon became clear to her that she must either abandon all hope of happiness, or take her fate into her own hands; and between such alternatives there could be no doubt which she would choose. A few whispered consultations with her woodman-wooer, and the plan that was to end their suspense and to crown their romance was arranged to the last detail.

One August evening Haddon Hall was the scene of gaiety and revelry. From far and near guests had flocked to enjoy the hospitality for which the "King of the Peak" was famous; in the great ball-room hundreds of feet were tripping and gliding in galliards, volta and pavane; and among all the lovely dancers there was none so fair as Haddon's "Princess." Never, it is said, had she looked so radiantly beautiful, never had her eyes shone so brightly, or her laughter rippled so joyously. She was the incarnation of youth and loveliness and gaiety.

When midnight was approaching, and the spirit of revelry was at its zenith, she stole stealthily past the dancers, now tripping to the strains of the coranto, towards the doorway on the north side of the room. A moment's pause to glance backward at the maze of dancers to make sure that she was not observed, then she was flying like a frightened fawn across the terrace and through the darkness, her heart beating wildly, her breath coming and going in gasps—away through the terror-haunted night until she came to the foot-bridge over the Derwent, and to the strong, embracing arms of her lover.

A moment of ecstasy; and then the waiting horses were mounted, and Dorothy and her "young Lochinvar" were speeding away together; and while her father and retainers were vainly scouring the country in search of the fugitives, they were standing together, when dawn broke, at the altar of a Leicestershire church, taking the vows that made them one.

That Dorothy's faith in her handsome and romantic lover was not misplaced, we know; for no wife ever had husband more loyal and devoted. Children came to bless their union; her stern father relented so far as to give the runaways his benediction and to leave Haddon Hall and its broad lands to his "daughter, Dorothy Manners," and it was her grandson who not only succeeded to the Rutland earldom, but added to it the strawberry leaves of a Duke's coronet.

Latin Art Shows

SPAIN, with its International Exhibition at Barcelona, and its Spanish-American Exposition at Seville, leads this year in offering special attractions to the European visitor. The Seville exposition will make public a collection of treasures from the Spanish court—tapestries, arms and china—which will be supplemented by many paintings both old and modern.

In two buildings near the King's Pavilion, the development of the Spanish school of painting will be depicted, the old masters occupying one of the buildings, modern painting the other. Starting with the earliest primitives, saturated with passionate sincerity and Gothic mysticism, the observer may pass on to great canvases signed by Velasquez, Murillo and Zurbaran and their contemporaries and complete the early phase in the glory of Goya.

Modern Spanish art, sometimes credited with being the purest national art of today, will be illustrat-

ed in decorative and industrial painting, sculpture and architectural design. In interesting contrast to the art of Spain, Portugal will contribute the works of another, and lesser known school, flourishing side by side with that of Spain, but expressing an individuality of its own. The art wealth of the Spanish church will be exemplified in exhibits of wrought iron; silver and gold; choir books and illuminated manuscripts. Tapestries, embroidered vestments, sculptural images in ivory and wood and altar fronts, in many cases objects of great rarity, will further illustrate the beauty of Spain's religious art. Another expression of the national character will be seen in exhibits of ancient Spanish costume and the popular arts and crafts of the country.

The Barcelona Exhibition will give a prominent place to the fine arts. It is to be divided into three great groups: Art in Spain (fine arts and archaeology); Industries and Manufactures, and Sports and Games. "The exhibits of art in Spain will be mainly located in the National Palace, which is to contain scenes of Spanish artistic life treated from a historical point of view. This group will include a comprehensive exhibition of contemporary Spanish art, for which a special building—the Palace of Modern Art—is provided. "Wearing Apparel and Textile Art," "The Arts and Crafts" and "The Graphic Arts," are among the special groups to be set forth in the exhibition.

A PRIZE of \$2,500 for the best German book is offered by Harper & Bros., in conjunction with William Heinemann of London. The book may be either a novel or an autobiography, and the prize is offered for the English language rights. The competition is open only to German writers who have published no important novel prior to 1920. All manuscripts will be passed upon by a committee of three independent judges, whose names will be announced later. Manuscripts must be sent to 35 Great Russell Street, London, W. C. 1, by Dec. 31, 1929.

THEODORE DREISER's popularity in Germany appears to be increasing. His play, "The Hand of the Potter," produced recently in Berlin, played to crowded houses during its entire run, according to advices received by his publisher, Horace Liveright. In Hamburg, not long ago, a Theodore Dreiser hour was presented over the radio. After the speaker had given a sketch of Dreiser's life and discussed his place in literature, selections were given from "An American Tragedy," "The Genius," "A Traveler at Forty" and some of Dreiser's plays.

Thoughts in a Tranquil Night

Athwart the bed
I watch the moonbeams cast a trail
So bright, so cold, so frail.
That for a space it gleams
Like hoar-frost on the margin of my dreams.
I raise my head,—
The splendid moon I see:
Then droop my head,
And sink to dreams of thee—
My Fatherland, of thee!
—Translated from the Chinese by Cranmer Byng.

Five-year-old Mary was teaching three-year-old Audrey the value of different coins:

"That's a dime; it will buy lots of candy. That's a nickel; it will buy an ice-cream cone. That's a penny; it's only good for Sunday-school!"—Children.

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SPANISH WORLD EXPOSITION
Central Palace of the World's Fair at Seville, Spain, which is due to open this spring.



15 MILE TUNNEL THROUGH BRITAIN'S HIGHEST MOUNTAIN
A stupendous engineering undertaking is now nearing completion in the Western Highlands at Fort William. To provide water power to a huge works which is being built at Fort William a 15 mile tunnel has been bored through the base of Ben Nevis, Britain's highest mountain, to Loch Trig on the other side. The waters of the Loch will be harnessed and run through the tunnel to provide power to the huge electrical installations at Fort William. The whole undertaking is called the Lochaber Water Power Scheme and will cost seven million pounds.

Speculation

(In The Saturday Review of Literature)

THIS is sheer speculation, of course, but it is worth considering: When literary fashions change, who does the real changing, who leads; who follows, not because they will, but because they must? Is it the brain that leads (and sometimes misleads) the other members?

Old-fashioned romance and sentiment feed fat in the movies, utterly oblivious to the sophistication, realism, naturalism, cynicism that are the chief concern of the foremost novelists today. The best reading intellects, so we are told, batten on detective stories, certainly not because they find great literature there, since the detective story is clearly decadent, and its one novel mystery is how so many old tricks can be used over and over again with some success. Mr. Sabatini, who is a skilful, if not a great, historical romancer never fails of his market, and if George Preedy's "General Crack" did not sell 100,000 copies, it was only because the public were not yet warned to the author's name.

It is not the followers, it is the leaders that have changed. They, the real leaders—with a few exceptions, like the two men named above—have lost interest in adventure, heroism, romance, and have clasped everyday life to their bosoms, thrilling with psychological thrills and neurotic shivers. And the best books of this decade have naturally, therefore, been realistic, scientific, interpretative, representing what seems to be true to observation rather than what ought or might be true to wish and hope, so we say that the age has changed its taste, that human nature has altered, that interests are different!

H. G. Wells, with his shrewd cockney eye, and his liberal scientific mind set on the democratic future, gets his hundred thousand readers, why? — because he wants what the populace wants, or because he writes so well of it? Sir Walter Scott, that old reactionary, who really believed in feudalism, and therefore loved it, and saw its best side, and warmed his imagination over it—did he get his hundred thousand readers in the little United States that then was, because he ran against the currents of a republic changing itself with startling rapidity into a democracy, or because he was so stirred by heroes and heroism that the very people who were shouting for the rights of the common man read him with delight? If it had been Scott, instead of Godwin, who wrote of liberal ideas and the ideals of freedom, we might have read more Scott. But since he wrote what he loved, what he could write of superbly, we read him, Jeffersonian republicans, Jackson democrats, everyone read Scott.

In the professional talk of periods, influences, reactions, much must be discounted. They exist, of course, and social and economic movements, such as those which made modern journalism possible, lie behind them. But at the end and the beginning of writing, is the writer. When he writes a great book that is widely read he makes a fashion. It is what interests him that determines the direction of literary popularity, for he creates popularity. If the most talked of books now are of complexes and complexities, that does not mean that the public has lost interest in romance and will feed now only upon Freudianism. It means only that the best writers are not writing romance. And the answer that something in their en-

vironment makes them realists, is not as convincing as it sounds.

As, for example, if Scott, with his vigor, his zest for adventure, his relish for distinguished living, his hatred of dull, everyday complications, should limp again among the living, would he not assuredly write, not another "Lady of the Lake" or "Ivanhoe," but certainly a romance with a plot that would run away with interest, and characters; bold, striking, imaginative, not subtle, not scientific, not inhibited or neurotic! He would write a broad and moving story, rich in personalities, sinewy with events, tingling with hearty prejudices of loyalty and courage, less long-winded than his old books, and with fewer stops for stage scenery, but with a height of sheer narrative interest that no contemporary could equal. Would the age of realism daunt him, or any writer with his strength and his obsessions? Not a bit. Would he get praise and a following? Most certainly. The Scotts of the last age and this one have been little men: the great souls have been Dostoyevskys, Flauberts, Hardys, Merediths, and Jameses. Was this due to climate, to historic movements, to psychological shifts, to the industrial revolution, to science and its materialisms? Yes, to all of them; and yet not all together explain the change in our books. Scratch a realist in any period and you bare romantic cuticle. Give a romantic a stomach ache and he turns toward realism. It is the potential that counts. Whoever has most of it will break through to popularity and find his readers waiting. And as wish is always more appealing than is or ought, the romancer, if he is big enough, always has the best chance.

Any kind of writing will succeed if it gets a great man behind it, will fail, relatively at least, if it does not. These movements, schools, modernisms, modes of expressing the inarticulate, vulgarisms, obscuritisms, they are all most interesting to write about, significant of course, illuminating as to what the super-conscious or self-conscious among us are thinking about. They produce the novelties, the "pioneer works," the "seminal influences"; but however useful they may be for criticism, they never get beyond social history unless someone with genius takes hold. When he takes hold, they become the future. Shakespeare took up the "vulgar" melodrama, scorned by the universities. Scott picked up the spooks and rattle-pan Gothic romance. Whether the scenario of the movies or the internal monologue of Joyce becomes the tendency of the next literary fashion depends upon the accident of a genius.

Much of this, of course, is speculation. But it would be interesting to get Scott back from the shades, give him a contract, and set him to work.

American Sculpture

THE big exhibition of American sculpture at the California Palace of the Legion of Honor in San Francisco continues to attract great numbers of people since its opening on April 27, according to the California committee in charge, which has provided a description of the imposing affair and its surroundings which will interest many in New York who are either represented or, as friends of American sculpture, are interested in the exhibition.

The exhibition site, the account says, is a replica of the Paris Palace of the Legion of Honor, the home of San Francisco's municipal fine arts museum. It is situated at the sum-

mit of a high hill with the restful green of Lincoln Park in the foreground, the Golden Gate at one hand and the Pacific Ocean in the background.

In the midst of a wide plaza in front of the palace there is a large pool with central fountain, partly bordered by shrubbery. In the pool have been placed, as fountain pieces, major works from among the exhibits sent from all parts of the nation by the nation's leading sculptors. These are "The Joy of Life" by Leonard Craske, "The Trio" of frogs and lily pads by Harriet Frishmuth, and the "Nereid Fountain" and "Seaweed Fountain," figures by Beatrice Fenton. At one side stands the equestrian figure of Augustus Lukeman's "Francis Ashbury," and on the opposite side is Allen G. Newman's "doughboy" figure, "The Crusader." In front is James Earle Fraser's "End of the Trail," a symbol there of the terminus of the long national highway out of the East.

Ascending the broad steps to the lawn one passes Chester Beach's two fountain pieces on either side and then is confronted by Anna Hyatt Huntington's two guardian dogs. At the left in the middle of the lawn is her heroic "Jeanne d'Arc," and on the right balancing it is her colossal "El Cid." Numerous other figures adorn the lawns in front of and at the sides of the building in settings of blossoming rhododendrons and green shrubbery.

At either side of the arch at the entrance to the open Court of Honor are two figures by Henry Hering, and directly in front of the arch at its far side is Hering's "Resurrection of Chicago," surmounted by a bronze eagle with spread wings from a memorial monument by Adolph A. Weinman, president of the National Sculpture Society. In the Court of Honor are numerous pieces, including a sun dial by Leo Lentelli, "Broken Wings," by Victor Frish, and many others. At the sides of the entrance to the building stand Pompeo Coppini's "Washington" and Lorado Taft's "Lincoln."

Upon entering the palace itself there stands in the rotunda the "Pro Patria" of Henry Hering, and beyond it in the next gallery the "Shakespeare Memorial" group by A. Stirling Calder. There are two large galleries, one right and one left, of the rotunda, and then tiers of galleries opening from each of these. At the far end of the gallery at the right of the rotunda is the "Pilgrim Fathers" memorial by Herman A. MacNeil, and in the gallery to the left of this A. A. Weinman's great frieze "The Terror of War," in front of which stands Cyrus E. Dallin's mounted Indian figure "The Appeal to the Great Spirit."

The sixteen galleries of the palace and the surrounding grounds are filled with choice works of most of the American sculptors of the present day. They will remain open to the public without charge for the next six months.

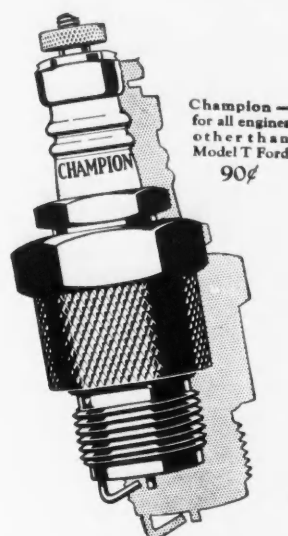
"Who killed Goliath—David or El-hanan?"—LITERARY DIGEST. We are somewhat busy right now, Mr. Digest, but as soon as we have cleared up the St. Valentine and a few other murders in Chicago we shall plunge right in and settle this question for you.—Chicago Daily News.

Co-eds are forbidden to speak to male students on the University of Detroit Campus. But when lips are mute the eyes have it.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

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At left, Miss St. Clare McDonald, Toronto, winner of the Governor-General's medal. Other diploma winners are Phyllis N. Harvey, Toronto; Euphemia McNaught, Beams Lodge, Alberta; K. W. Drummond, Toronto; Ewen Hulton, Calgary; N. Brown, Macleod, Alta.; and Ruby Howe, Vernon, B.C.

MUSIC and DRAMA

London Opera

INTEREST just now has shifted from the concert room to the opera house. At Covent Garden the season of grand international opera has made a brilliant start with Bruno Walter and a galaxy of talent from Germany, eked out by some very capable English singers. The visitors include practically all those who have been successful here during the last few seasons—Lotte Lehman, Marie Oleszewska, Frida Leider, Richard Mayr, Alexander Kipnis, Lauritz Melchior and others. The native artists include Josephine Wray, Gladys Palmer, Roy Henderson, Dennis Noble, Francis Russell and others. This week has seen two performances of "Rosenkavalier" and one of "Lohengrin," and a fine start has been made of the first "Ring" cycle.

There is also much operatic liveliness elsewhere of a type that, though less showy and costly, is really of greater importance in the long run so far as the future of opera in this country is concerned. The British National Opera Company has just ended a successful spell—successful in the artistic and popular sense, that is; on the financial side success here means that the loss has been smaller than usual. (One is reminded of the truth at the back of Leacock's dig at opera in his "Arcadian Adventures of the Idle Rich": "The grand in London opera had sung itself to a huge deficit and closed. There remained nothing of it except the efforts of a committee of ladies to raise enough money to enable Signor Puffi to leave town and the generous attempt of another committee to gather funds in order to keep Signor Puffi in the city. Beyond this, opera was dead, though the fact that the deficit was nearly twice as large as it had been the year before showed that public interest in music was increasing.") The "Old Vic" has celebrated Shakespeare's birthday week by gallantly adding Verdi's "Otello" to its repertory. At the Lyric, Hammer-smith (where the "Bogzar's Opera" recently broke records and made history), an Offenbach revival is drawing well. Professor Torrey has just produced a new "grand" opera at Edinburgh, "The Bride of Dionysus"—so "grand", in fact, that it takes four hours and a quarter to get through. And up and down the country amateur companies (which now play a considerable and growing part in our musical life) are busy with their spring orgies of Gilbert and Sullivan, plus a dash of "Merrie England," "Tom Jones" and "Les Cloches de Corneville."

Yet the problem of English opera remains. In the long run the need is for a repertory (a) of native opera, and (b) of the stock foreign examples sung by English singers in their own tongue, in translations that will stand reasonable scrutiny as literature and produced at prices to suit the big public that is now

able to get a good entertainment at theater, vaudeville house and cinema by spending anything from a shilling to a half sovereign. At present the opera taps only the fringe of the great army of regular lovers of the drama, which is surely an absurd position. Covent Garden can do little toward bringing about an improvement, for its charges are heavier than ever this year. Clearly the "international star" system will touch only a comparative handful of folk, and of those few a largish number will consist of those who are better judges of dress and diamonds than of music and drama.

We all hope that Beecham's League of Opera will be successful, though we have our doubts as to whether it is tackling the problem at the right end. What is the right end? Surely the building up of a big public for opera. This is the foundation after all. Here, I think, work is being done at the "Old Vic."

For the benefit of the uninitiated, I explain that this theater is a fine, commodious house near Waterloo Station. In its early days it was a music hall (or vaudeville theater, as you would call it with a bad reputation). A good many years ago it was purchased by a Miss Emma Cons, who, nobly backed up and, above all, aided by the present manager, Lillian Baylis, changed it into a center for the production of the best in drama (with special accent on Shakespeare) and opera. (For her work in this connection Miss Baylis has received at Oxford University the honorary degree of Master of Arts, and she was also in the New Year's honors list with Delius, being made a Companion of Honor—a high distinction.)

At this regenerated theater opera is played during the season two or three times weekly, with a cast capable rather than brilliant, and with accessories necessarily limited by a modest exchequer. Prices of admission are low—the best seats cost only five shillings. Audiences are large, enthusiastic and increasingly discriminating. The social aspect is nothing; at Covent Garden it is almost everything. Here, then, is an opera public being steadily built up. The building process will be accelerated shortly, when another famous old theater, the Sadlers Wells—rich with memories of the greatest of English players of a century ago—will become a sister house to the "Old Vic." Opera will then be played, turn and turn about, at the two centers regularly throughout the year, and London will have what she has not had before—a permanent opera at popular prices.

Another valuable feature of the "Old Vic" activities is its work as a training ground for operatic artists. Every year sees Covent Garden employing a good sprinkling of young singers who have learned their job mainly at the "Old Vic." (It has done a similar service to the regular dramatic stage.)

Visitors to London who have not yet been to the old house should

make a point of looking it up. They may gather some useful pointers; for, after all, the problem of opera will have to be faced everywhere sooner or later. It cannot forever subsist on benefactions. For the life of me, I can never understand why so big a gulf is allowed to exist between the ordinary theater and the opera house. On the face of things

it would seem that much the same public would be attracted to both. Perhaps it will be when the opera ceases to be a costly social function and becomes a staple part of our entertainment fare. A leading article in "The Times" a few days ago touched the spot when it said that Covent Garden was all very well so long as it was not allowed to "foster the illusion that opera can be worth hearing only when it is sung by the very largest, brightest and costliest of stars." The great merit of the "Old Vic" is that it demonstrates the exact opposite, namely, that, produced with a reasonable degree of competence at popular prices, opera will always prove an attractive form of entertainment.

The new public hangman at Budapest, Hungary, wears a silk hat, a frock coat, and spats in performance of his duty. He is drest to kill. *St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

Moscow, in doubling the price of bread to those who do not work, certainly has made the loaf expensive. *Christian Science Monitor.*

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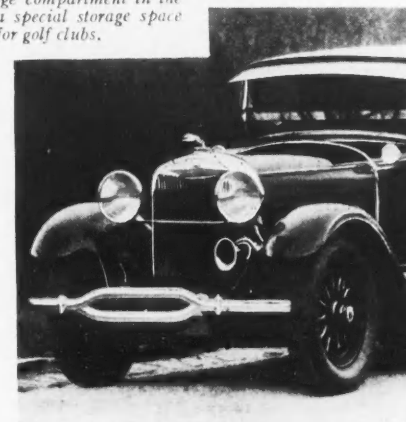
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SATURDAY NIGHT

FINANCIAL SECTION



Safety for
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 1, 1929

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

A Destructive Wheat Policy

Recent Serious Congestion Directly Due to Deliberate Holding Back of Crop Surplus Which Could Have Been Largely Disposed of—Harm Extends Into Future—Is there A Remedy?

BY THE HON. FRANK OLIVER

ON SATURDAY, May 11th, the Montreal Star carried the information that there were on that date 89 grain-laden vessels in Montreal harbor awaiting discharge of cargo. The Star of May 9th had said: "Lake vessels in the local harbor are already moving down to the anchorage which has been established by the Harbor Commissioners at Laurier Pier . . . They are expected to remain there for a couple of weeks at least, and are paying off their crews until that time. . . It is estimated that there are at least 5,000 men engaged in the lake trade from Montreal alone, and nearly half this number are likely to be out of work for a few weeks owing to the grain tie-up. . . The situation in Montreal is only as bad as it is in other ports. . . Buffalo, Port Colborne, and the head of the lakes are full of ships waiting to be unloaded."

Since that time grain has started to move out once more and, there has been a corresponding relief of congestion, but simply because dealers have accepted quotations from five to seven cents below the prices persistently refused before navigation opened. This appears to demonstrate conclusively that the grain was held back in an attempt to maintain an artificial price level and that this attempt failed utterly.

This is but one aspect of the situation. The other, and even more serious fact, is that the holding back of the grain was the primary reason for the congestion and the consequent falling off of prices to below the normal level. This, once more, is proved by the partial recovery in prices which has just been witnessed.

From time to time there has been congestion of grain traffic at Montreal, but never on a scale even approaching that recently obtaining. The consequences of this must be serious and far-reaching. On May 11th over 20 million bushels of wheat in elevators and vessels lay in Montreal harbor with no promise of its early movement to its cash market overseas. This wheat had been harvested before the first of last October. It had been held under carrying charges ever since. Purchase price and carrying charges of necessity had been provided by the banks, who were looking for the release of their funds and the realization of their profits by its sale and delivery overseas. That expectation was banked by the tie-up. Sometimes such disappointments have very serious consequences to one or other or possibly both of the parties chiefly concerned.

The lake fleet, which operates during a short season at best, was tied up and its crews discharged at a time when earnings should have been at their peak. Because Montreal is the spout of the funnel the conditions there are reflected at all points westward to the lake head. Ocean vessels which had come to Montreal under high insurance rates seeking cargo had to leave and seek cargo elsewhere; with what result on the future of the port it does need a prophet to foretell.

The grain trade situation at Montreal did not escape the eagle eye of the "go-getter" President of the United States. As it appealed to him, Montreal's difficulty was New York's opportunity. The all-water rate on wheat from the lake head to Montreal for many years has averaged for the season about two cents a bushel less than the lake and rail rate to New York. This differential is necessary to permit the slower water route to compete. At President Hoover's "suggestion" the railways connecting the upper lakes at Buffalo with the Atlantic sea board reduced their rates two cents per bushel. While this reduction has had one result that was certainly not included in the Hoover plan, unless it is followed by a corresponding reduction in the all-water rate there will be an important diversion of grain traffic from Montreal. It may be taken for granted, in view of the present political situation in the United States, that the rail rate reduction will be permanent, and therefore that grain transportation through the port of Montreal has entered upon a new phase. Had

the Montreal tie-up not occurred it is more than likely that the Hoover reduction in rail rates would not have occurred either.

Former congestions at Montreal were ascribed to various causes such as low water in the river or absence of ocean vessels. But this time the river was unusually high, 39 feet 7 inches in the harbor and 40 feet 7 inches in the channel on Friday, May 10th. On that date the Star reported 37 ocean vessels in the harbor, presumably seeking cargoes, with a total capacity of 18,000 tons. Rates both on lake and ocean were at a level somewhat below the average.

The sole reason for this congestion was that the owners of the grain refused to forward it at the prices offered by European buyers. No one can dispute the legal right of the owner to dispose of his property, or refuse to dispose of it, as he sees fit. But the export of grain is such a large proportion of the total trade of our country that every citizen must feel the adverse effect of any hitch in the smooth running of the machinery by which such a large proportion of the world's food supply is moved from the hands of the Canadian producer to those of the European consumer. The taxpayers of Canada have spent many millions in providing facilities for the unhampered movement of Canadian crops to market, therefore when such an extraordinary condition arises they are not only warranted—it becomes their duty—to study the problem carefully from all angles.

It is true that the problem of the transportation and marketing of grain in bulk is in the last degree technical and intricate. The view may therefore be taken that only those who are familiar with its technicalities and intricacies should presume to discuss it. On the other hand the recent situation of the grain trade of Canada is ample evidence that those in whose hands it has been for so many years have not been well advised in their management and direction. If they had been the situation would not have arisen. Therefore it is quite in order for outsiders to give the subject study and consideration from the standpoint of the general interest, as separate and differing from the individual and special interests now in control. The situation, bad as it was at best, obviously contained elements that might result in national disaster. The tie-up affected not only 20 million bushels of wheat in Montreal harbor, it affected equally the 100 million bushels in store or in transit between the Atlantic ports and the lake head and the 48 millions in western country and

(Continued on Page 30)

Before the Company is Born

Promotion of New Ventures Often Leads to Legal Tangles—An Excellent Rule: Let The Investor Watch The Promoter and the Promoter Watch His Step

BY M L HAYWARD

IT IS an old story now, of the resourceful individual who found that A had some gin, B had orange juice, and C had sugar, induced them to "pool" their "resources"—and claimed a share of the resulting concoction on the ground that he was the "promoter" thereof.

This is not a bad illustration of the average company promoter, but the courts, of course, give a more serious definition, in the words and figures following:

"A promoter is one who takes it upon himself to organize a company, to procure the required legislation or charter, to obtain the necessary stock subscriptions, and generally to float the company."

Taking this definition into consideration, it is not surprising that the promoter often finds himself in court either as plaintiff or defendant (or even in the prisoner's "dock"), and the decisions of the English-speaking courts in such cases are often of considerable practical value.

The general rule is well established that until the company comes into existence at least, the promoter is not its agent, and consequently cannot bind the company by any representations or contracts purporting to be made on its behalf.

"The misrepresentation made is the act of the promoter, not of the company; the company not being in existence, cannot make any misrepresentation," say the Ontario courts in *Buff vs. Ford*, 23 D.L.R. 718. And this rule is so strict that a company is not liable even for the services and expenses of the promoter, incurred before its incorporation, unless there is an express or implied contract to do so after the incorporation is completed.

"The law seems clear that a promoter has no right of indemnity against the company which he promotes in respect of any obligation undertaken on its behalf before its incorporation, nor can he claim upon any agreement made in its behalf by an agent or trustee before incorporation," is the ruling of the Manitoba courts.

At the same time, the courts have ruled that the company, after it comes into existence, may, in certain cases, ratify, confirm or adopt the previous acts of the promoter, and in such cases the company is bound thereby.

"A company cannot ratify a contract which was made by its promoters when the company was not in existence; but an agreement entered into between certain individuals before the company is formed can be adopted by the company thereafter," says the same court in a case reported in 10 D.L.R. 309.

In an English case, *Edwards vs. Grand Junction Railway Company*, 1 M. & C. 650, the promoters of a

ROBT. MITCHELL COMMON ATTRACTIVE

Editor, Gold and Dross:

While most people seem to have been selling rather than buying stocks recently, it has occurred to me that the present might be a good time to pick up some sound common stock. While I am no expert, the common stock of the Robert Mitchell Company, from what little I know about it, seems pretty good. I would appreciate your advice as to the wisdom of buying this stock at the present time and would also be glad of anything you care to add to my small supply of information. What companies has it taken over? Do you think there is a possibility of a dividend being paid on this stock this year?

—S. H. H., Montreal, Que.

If earnings are maintained at anything like the rate currently reported I think that there is an excellent possibility of dividend action being taken with regard to Robert Mitchell common before very long. Further, at current prices of around 46, I would regard this stock as distinctly attractive as a semi-speculative purchase for a business man. The prevailing market un-



KENNETH T. DAWES
Well-known Montreal industrialist and financier who has been elected to the Board of Directors of Asbestos Corporation, Ltd.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

certainly, may, of course, serve to prevent any near-term appreciation, but because of the company's strong position, the commanding place which it occupies in its field, and the fact that its sole capitalization is the 50,000 shares of common now outstanding, I regard the long-term possibilities as distinctly bright.

In 1928 the company earned at the rate of \$3.29 on its common stock in addition to paying dividends on the preferred then outstanding. Since that time it has either converted or called both its first and second preferred, and all earnings are consequently applicable to the common.

The company has a steady record of progress for a background and it has recently acquired a number of smaller concerns in its field, which materially strengthens its position. Current business is reported to be running some 30 per cent above last year, but it seems likely that dividend action on the common will be held off at least until the half-year's figures are available.

The Robert Mitchell Company enjoys a long and excellent reputation, having been founded in 1851 and operating as a private company until re-incorporation in 1924. It is possibly the best-known and largest manufacturer of metal fittings for railway cars, architectural bronze and wrought-iron work. Among its more important subsidiaries which it has acquired since its public financing, are the National Bronze Company, one of the largest manufacturers of bearings for railway and street cars, in Canada; John Watson & Son, Garth Company Limited and the Mitchell Dessert Company.

These subsidiaries produce a number of important products distributed to the building trade. The Robert Mitchell Company has produced work for some of the largest building enterprises recently undertaken in Canada; a considerable portion of its plants are booked ahead with orders, and in general the future appears to be distinctly bright.

A REAL MINE IN THE MAKING

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I have been out of Canada travelling for almost two years and one of the things I have missed most has been the regular opportunity of reading the financial columns of your interesting paper. Despite my absence, I have acquired some shares of Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting, and I would now appreciate very much your opinion as to the future of this stock, say over the next two years. I wish you all success in the continuance of your most reliable Gold and Dross service to the investing public.

—J. L. L., Winona, Minn.

A prediction of the course of Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting on the stock market would involve the employment of so many factors that it would be dangerous and perhaps impracticable. A forecast of the advance of the property to a leading position amongst Canadian base metal producers would be a more reasonable and much more pleasing task.

That Hudson Bay is headed for a long and successful career seems assured. It has the ore, the power, the technical and practical direction, the finances and the plans for mine and mill, smelter and refinery which almost guarantee profit to anyone wishing to acquire an interest and to hold for a period of two years.

CANADIAN CONVERTERS ATTRACTIVE

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I am looking for something which is reasonably safe, yet which offers better returns, or chances of better returns, than the majority of preferred stocks. Some of my friends have mentioned Canadian Converters to me, but I must confess that this is a company of which I know very little. I am not trespassing too greatly, I would appreciate very much some information about this company, together with your opinion as to the advisability of purchasing its stock at the present time.

—O. J. St. Thomas, Ont.

Canadian Converters has paid a dividend of 7 per cent. on its capital stock regularly since 1920 and at present prices of around 97 it yields 7.21. In my opinion, at these levels, it is an attractive speculative investment.

The company's year ended on April 30 and while the statement for 1928 cannot be expected for some time yet, I understand that earnings will show an increase over the

(Continued on Page 32)



SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR
General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, who has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Dominion Textile Company, Ltd. Sir Frederick fills the vacancy on the board created by the death of Sir Vincent Meredith.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"



CHARLES F. SISE
President of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, of the North American Telegraph Company, and a director of the Northern Electric Company and the Maritime Telephone and Telegraph Company, who has been elected a director of the Royal Trust Company.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

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A Destructive Wheat Policy

(Continued from Page 29)

interior terminal elevators on the prairies, besides the unknown surplus remaining in farmers' hands and coming forward at the rate of two to five hundred carloads a day.

The bulk of the prairie wheat crop is sown in May. Wheat is not grown merely as a recreation, or to supply traffic to the railroads, nor even to keep the world from starving. It is grown in the hope of profit to themselves by the men who have faced all the hardships of bitter winters and the summer chances of drought, frost, hail, rust, grasshoppers and other pests, for the opportunity of profit. The acreage sown in any one year is dependent in greater or less degree on the returns from the operations of the previous season as well as on the prospects of the succeeding year.

It was estimated on May 1st that there would be sown this year a million acres more than last year, naturally on the expectation of satisfactory prices. On April 4th the lowest price on the Winnipeg grain exchange of No. 1 Northern wheat for May delivery was \$1.23½. On May 1st the lowest price for May delivery was \$1.20½. On May 12th the lowest was \$1.11¼.

During April while preparations

for seeding were in progress the price lowered three cents. But in the first twelve days of May after all commitments of the farmer in his wheat seeding had been made, it dropped 9½ cents more. The 150 million bushels of wheat in sight between the Atlantic coast and the Rocky Mountains was worth 9½ cents a bushel less on May 12th than it had been on May 1st. In those twelve days the drop in value of that volume of Canadian wheat for May delivery was over 14 million dollars.

Of the wheat in store or in transit on May 12th part was owned and had been paid for by grain dealers, generally spoken of as "The Trade." The remainder was in the hands of "The Pool." What was the share of each is not a matter of public knowledge. On what "The Trade" held it must stand the loss. On what the pool held the producers who are its members must stand the loss.

The loss on the residue of last year's crop by the recent drop in price is serious enough but its worst feature is that it sets a low mark from which the marketing of the next crop must start. Assuming a crop of half a billion bushels—considerably less than last year's—there

was a difference in gross value between May 1st and May 12th of 50 million dollars. Last year's losses by frost and hail—the greatest on record—were estimated at 50 million bushels. The market crash in early May cost Canada in general and the farmers of Western Canada in particular more than all last year's adverse freaks of nature.

A great calamity has been suffered. There is no assurance that the end has been reached. All points bearing upon "Why it Occurred" or "How it May be Avoided or Minimized in Future" are worthy of careful study at this time.

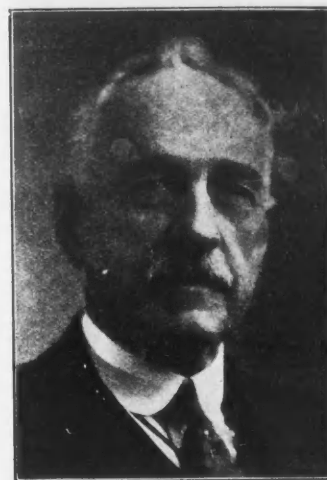
It is agreed that there was an intimate connection between the grain blockade at Montreal and the crash in the price of wheat at Winnipeg. While it is quite clear that the stoppage in the grain movement through Montreal was because the Canadian holders would not accept the prices offered by European buyers it is also clear that the heavy arrivals at Montreal and Buffalo early in the season were in large part the reason for European buyers reducing their offers. The big break occurred on May 7th. At that date the beginning of the United States wheat harvest was only two months away. The hold-over from the previous United States' crop was larger than usual. On May 3rd the Canadian hold-over was 44 million bushels in excess of the same date of the previous year and 86 millions more than on May 6th, 1927.

World consumption does not vary widely from day to day, or week to week, but it has wide variations over seasonal periods. When the forward movement of Canadian and United States grain to the sea board made it plain that more wheat had been held over than the world could consume in the time between the opening of lake navigation and the coming on to market of the new crops the export price naturally and necessarily collapsed. The European buyer could not afford to pay the same price for wheat that he could only hope to sell at some indefinite time in the future as he could and would have bid for wheat that was going at once into consumption, and that therefore meant cash on delivery.

Until the lake movement began there was no assurance that the wheat held in the interior of Canada and the United States would be pushed on the market. United States wheat might be held back in prospect of a crop shortage this season. There might be reasons why Canadian wheat also might be held back. But when with the opening of lake navigation the surplus of both countries was rushed forward that was evidence of the crop expectations of both Canadian and United States dealers for the current year. What had been moderately a sellers' market during the period of closed navigation, on the evidence of surplus shown by the lake movements in the first week of May became definitely a buyers' market, with the resulting drop in price.

While the blockade in the St. Lawrence held back a large volume of grain from market the effect of this on prices will not ultimately be favorable. This grain had to be sold at whatever price it would bring. Otherwise it would have been a tremendous leverage in depressing the price of the new crop. What was already a calamity would have become a disaster.

President Hoover's gesture in re-



MAJOR-GEN. HON. C. S. MEWBURN
Vice-President of the Bank of Montreal, former Minister of Militia and Defence and prominent financier, who has been appointed a member of the Advisory Board of the recently incorporated Dominion-Scottish Investments, Ltd., which has offered its securities to the public.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

ducing the rail rate from the lakes to Atlantic ports was no doubt what gave European buyers the assurance that a surplus existed which must find an outlet; and therefore was the match that touched off the explosion. But it would be well to note that while United States wheat was quoted in Chicago at three cents a bushel below the Winnipeg price for September delivery, its quotation for May delivery was 8 cents below. This may not mean anything, but it would seem to mean that the United States holders intend to make sacrifices in order to clear out their last year's surplus and make way for the new crop. Under these circumstances the prospects of Canada's 150 million bushel surplus staging a price recovery at an early date are not as bright as could be wished.

Whatever may be the final result it is plain that for the present the wheat market is out of control of the sellers. It would seem that only a dispensation of Providence in cutting down the crop returns of the current year in some part of the world can provide a remedy. The world has had an over production of wheat during the last twelve months and Canada being the greatest producer for export and holding in hand the largest surplus, suffers most from the consequent fall in price.

To some extent this year's experiences repeat those of last year. When the 1928 season of navigation opened Canada had an extra large surplus of wheat to dispose of. As this surplus was pushed on to the market the price began to slip. As the end of the crop year, July 31st, approached it became evident that the surplus was not moving out at a rate that would clear it from interfering with the next crop, which then gave great promise. In late July there was a market drop comparable to that of May 7th although there was no congestion of the forward movement. When it became clear that there was more grain on hand than the world's consumption could absorb before the next crop became available the buyers automatically came into control of the market and the price of \$1.60 on May 1st for the five successive days from September 10th to 14th stood at \$1.10. Later on prices climbed to \$1.21. The quotation of November 30th for December delivery was \$1.16½.

A remarkable feature of the case was that although hail and frost had reduced the Canadian crop by 50

(Continued on page 33)

NEW ISSUE**\$800,000****Consolidated Press, Limited****Owning and Operating****SATURDAY NIGHT****CANADIAN HOME JOURNAL****ONTARIO FARMER**

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Convertible at the holder's option, as provided in the Trust Deed into Class "B" non-voting common shares on the basis of two of such shares for each \$100 in principal amount of debentures.

Trustee: National Trust Company, Limited

CAPITALIZATION

	Authorized	To be Outstanding
6½% Twenty-Year Sinking Fund Convertible Gold Debentures	\$800,000	\$800,000
Class "A" Common Shares (no par value)	50,000 shares	50,000 shares
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*Held in treasury to provide for the conversion of debentures.

From a letter addressed to us by M. R. Sutton, President (to be elected) of Consolidated Press, Limited, we summarize as follows:—

HISTORY AND BUSINESS: Consolidated Press, Limited is being incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada to acquire the business, assets, undertaking and goodwill of the existing Company known as Consolidated Press, Limited and the circulation structure of its publications. The business was established over 30 years ago and has been in continuous and successful operation since its inception.

The Company owns and publishes Saturday Night, Canadian Home Journal, Ontario Farmer, Canadian Baker and Confectioner, Canadian Cigar and Tobacco Journal, Canadian Optometrist and Optician, Construction, Clothier and Haberdasher, Motor Trade, Trader and Canadian Jeweller, Women's Wear, Dominion Dental Journal. The Company prints all of its publications in its own modern and adequately equipped printing plant, employing a staff in all departments of about 325 persons. In addition, a separate division of the business will continue to conduct a commercial printing establishment more generally known as "Saturday Night Press." Associated with the Company is an advertising agency, "The Consolidated Advertising Service."

The head office of the Company is in Toronto and branch offices are maintained in Montreal, Winnipeg, New York, Chicago and London, England.

ASSETS: The balance sheet of Consolidated Press, Limited, as at December 31st, 1928, as certified to by Messrs. Clarkson, Gordon, Dilworth, Guilfoyle & Nash, Chartered Accountants, after giving effect to the acquisition of the said business and assets and the present financing, and based upon the appraisal of the fixed assets by the Canadian Appraisal Company, Limited, shows net fixed assets of \$554,603.47 and net current assets of \$477,472.88. Net tangible assets, therefore, amounted to \$1,032,076.35, or equal to over \$1,290. for each \$1,000. debenture to be presently outstanding.

EARNINGS: The annual earnings of Consolidated Press, Limited for the three years ended December 31st, 1928, before depreciation and Federal income taxes, as certified to by Messrs. Clarkson, Gordon, Dilworth, Guilfoyle & Nash, Chartered Accountants, average \$200,676.18, or equal to over 3.85 times annual debenture interest requirements. Earnings on the same basis for the year ended December 31st, 1928, were \$278,725.55, or equal to over 5.36 times such requirements.

Earnings on the same basis for the first four months of 1929 were in excess of \$108,000. In the opinion of the management, on the basis of operations this year to date, earnings for 1929 will be greater than those for any other year in the Company's history.

SECURITY: These debentures will be issued under a Trust Deed to be registered in Ontario, made by the Company to National Trust Company, Limited, Trustee, constituting a floating charge on the assets and undertaking of the Company.

SINKING FUND: The Trust Deed will provide for an annual cumulative sinking fund of \$20,500, the first payment to be made 1st June, 1930, subject to reduction in the proportion that the amount of debentures converted into Class "B" shares bears to the total issue of \$800,000. Such sinking fund shall be used each year for the redemption of debentures by call or purchase at not more than the redemption price.

CONVERSION PRIVILEGE: The holder or registered owner of debentures may at any time prior to maturity, or at any time prior to the redemption date in the event of same being called for redemption, convert the debentures into Class "B" non-voting common shares of the Company without nominal or par value on the basis of two of such shares for each \$100 in principal amount of debentures, the Company paying in addition accrued interest on such principal sum to the date of conversion. Class "A" Common Shares and Class "B" Common Shares rank equally as to both dividends and assets.

MANAGEMENT: The same executive, business and editorial management which has been largely responsible for the successful conduct of the business of the Company in the past will remain in active charge of its affairs and will retain a substantial interest in the common stock of the Company. No change is contemplated in the editorial policy of any of the Company's publications.

We offer these debentures for sale and delivery if, as and when issued and received by us and subject to the approval of all legal proceedings by Messrs. Long & Daly, Counsel for the Bankers, and by Messrs. Corley, Keen & Howard, Counsel for the Company.

PRICE: 100 and accrued interest, to yield 6.50%**R. A. DALY & CO.**

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TORONTO**F. G. DANIELS**

President of the Dominion Textile Company, Ltd., which has reported an improvement in profits for the year ended March 31, 1929, operating profits having reached \$1,652,562 as compared with \$1,532,487 the previous year. Mills at the present time are working at about 80 per cent. of capacity.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"



"Here it is, the Lea & Perrins, Sir. May I suggest a few drops in your Soup Julien. It will make all the difference in the world, Sir, and give it a relish you seldom experience. From soup to cheese, Lea & Perrins adds zest to any meal."



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Tooke
MONTREAL

Before the Company is Born

(Continued from Page 29)

at law for this kind of deceit, the measure of damages of the defrauded shareholder is, it seems, the money which he has paid on account of his subscription for the shares, with interest, giving a credit to defendants for what the shares were really worth, at the time when they were bought, but not for any fictitious value which they had acquired by reason of the false representation by which they had been imposed upon the public," is a concise statement of the governing rule.

In the English case of Gerhard vs. Bates, 22 L. J. Q. B. 364, a promoter issued a prospectus stating that he did not hesitate to guarantee a minimum annual dividend of 33%, a subscriber bought stock on the strength of the prospectus, the statement proved to be false, and the Court of Queen's Bench ruled that the subscriber had a good right of action for fraud against the promoter.

And even when the promoter has repaid the subscribers in full, his troubles are not at an end. Third parties with whom he has contracted on behalf of the proposed company may demand that the promoter personally make good on such contracts.

"You contracted with us on behalf of the company, that was in effect warranting that such a company would be formed, and now that it is 'still-born,' you're bound to make good on your warranty by carrying out the contract yourself," is the argument.

On this point the general rule is that the promoter is liable for the debts which he assumes to contract in the name of the abortive company, although, of course, there are the usual exceptions which attach to all general rules.

A pertinent illustration is found in the English case of Bland vs. Crowley, 6 Exch. 522, where the promoters of a railway company agreed to pay the equivalent of \$15,000 for a right of way, the company was never organized, and it was held that the promoters were bound to carry out the contract and pay for the land.

These promoter's contracts may be either verbal or written, and in the case of verbal contracts the liability of the promoter is a question of fact for the jury.

In the case of Higgins vs. Hopkins, 3 Exch. 163, the English Exchequer Court ruled that whether the third party contracted on the footing of the personal liability of the promoter, either alone, or with others, or on the credit of the proposed company, was a question of fact for the jury.

On the other hand, if the contract is in writing, and can be interpreted without the aid of verbal evidence, then the question of the promoter's liability is to be decided by the court from the interpretation of the written contract; and the contract itself, of course, may be worded in such a way as to exclude such liability.

In another English case, Landman vs. Entwistle, 7 Exch. 632, the contract stipulated that the third party would not look to the promoter for payment, but would take the chance of the promoter succeeding in organizing the proposed company, and of the company ratifying the contract when organized, the court ruled that the promoter was not personally liable.

The liability of the promoter in these cases is based on one or both of the following grounds:—

(1) The theory of warranty of agency. "The obligee in the contract being innocent, and not being aware of the fact that the company has not been called into existence, if the promoters assume to hold it out to him as an existent body capable of contracting, and if they assure him that as its agents they have a right to bind it by the contract into which they induce the obligee to enter, and if in point of fact the company is not yet existent, then the promoters will be liable to the obligee to make good the contract, on the theory that they have been guilty of breach of warranty of their agency. The importance of this principle lies in the fact that unless the promoters can be thus charged no one is liable, and the innocent third parties whom they have duped into making the contract and the advance under it must be compelled to bear the loss; since, as already seen, the company is not ordinarily bound by contracts made in its behalf by its promoters before it comes into existence, but is at liberty to ratify or reject them as it may see fit," is an authoritative statement of the rule.

In the English case of Kelner vs. Baxter, X offered in writing to sell certain stock to a promoter, the promoter accepted in writing "on behalf

of the proposed G.R.A.H. Company, Limited," the company never came into existence, and the English Court of Common Pleas held that the promoter was personally liable, and that verbal evidence was not allowable to show a contrary intention.

In another English case, reported in 36 L.J.C.P. 161, A lent money to a proposed company, "to be repaid out of the calls on shares." An act was passed authorizing the construction of the proposed work, but no shares were allotted or calls made, the undertaking was not proceeded with, and the decision was that the money had been advanced on the personal responsibility of the promoter, who remained personally liable.

(2) The theory of fraud. If the promoter had been guilty of any fraud in his dealings with third parties, the case against him is still stronger.

"If the promoters who assume to make contracts in the name of a company before it has been called into existence do so with the fraudulent purpose of deceiving the other party to the contract, they ought at least to pay the damages which they have thus visited upon the other party to it, on another principle which, stated in the most general terms, is that fraud followed by damage gives a right of action in tort for an indemnification. But, more particularly stated, the principle here is that they who cause injury to others by a fraudulent use of corporate powers are liable in damages therefor," is the governing rule in such cases.

The promoter, however, is not, generally speaking, liable as a contributory on the winding-up of the company, as he is neither a partner nor a stockholder.

If, however, shares have been allotted to the promoter, after the organization of the company, he may be held liable as a contributory. In a Manitoba case where shares were issued to a promoter in return for patent rights which were known to be of no real value to the company, the transaction was declared a fraud upon the company and the promoter held liable as a contributory.

"I cannot think that, pursuant to our act, a shareholder can pay up stock by promising to do something in the future," said the court, quoting from an earlier Manitoba case.

Sometimes, when the subscribers and third parties can get neither satisfaction nor cash from the promoter, there is some slight compensation in seeing promoters go to law with each other, and the courts are frequently called upon to decide whether one promoter can sue his fellow-promoter, and if so, under what circumstances.

On this point the general rule is that one promoter cannot sue another for "contribution" in respect of a debt contracted as promoters. In the English case of Milburn vs. Codd, A and B were members of a company, the company was dissolved, the creditors sued A, he employed B as his attorney to defend the suits, B ran true to form by presenting a bill for his legal services, and the court held that A was not liable, as B was jointly liable to contribute to the expenses of defending the suits.

"In the absence of an express contract, one of several promoters cannot sue another for promoting services," say the Manitoba courts, quoting from the earlier English

case of Holmes vs. Higgins, 1 B. & C. 74.

On the other hand, if one promoter personally agrees to pay or indemnify another, then the latter has a good case. In an English ruling, one promoter covenanted with another to make certain payments in connection with the flotation, and the court decided that he might be sued on this covenant, even although both promoters afterwards become members of the company. In another English case, one promoter at the special instance and request of another, brought action against other parties in connection with the promotion arrangement, and the court decided that the promoter bringing the action could recover the costs thereof against the one who requested that it be brought.

Even where there is an express agreement, however, in order for one promoter to successfully sue on it, the agreement must be free from any taint of fraud or illegality. In a Minnesota case, A, B and C promoted a company, A and B secretly agreed to divide whatever stock the company could be induced to issue to B, the promoters were made directors, A moved that one third of the stock be issued to B, the stock was issued, B refused to "divvy," A sued, and the Minnesota Supreme Court ruled that he could not recover, as the secret agreement was a fraud on the company and on C.

"From whatever viewpoint the case be considered, we have no difficulty in affirming the correctness of the conclusion of the trial court that the agreement was fraudulent and void. Whether the secret agreement be considered in the light of the relations existing between the promoters of the company, or in the light of the relation existing between the same persons as stockholders, and their relation to the company, the result is the same," said the court.

One promoter may also sue another for "contribution" where he pays a debt for which all are liable, and may collect the proper proportion of the amount paid from his co-promoters. In the English case of Edger vs. Knapp, 1 D. & L. 73, two promoters, A and B, were sued on a transaction arising out of the promotion, employed C to defend the suit, A paid C's bill of costs, and the court ruled that he could sue B for half of the costs so paid.

In another English case three promoters, A, B and C rented premises from D for the use of the proposed company, the company failed to pay the rent, D collected it from A, and the court ruled that A could bring separate actions against B and C for contributions.

The English-speaking Courts unanimously hold that a promoter occupies a relation of trust and confidence toward the proposed company and toward the subscribers thereto, is, consequently, held to the same good faith required of directors, cannot make a secret profit out of his trust position, and may be required to account for such profits to the company, its stockholders, or its receiver.

The leading English case on this point is New Sombrero Phosphate Company vs. Erlanger, 3 A. C. 1218, where a syndicate bought a mining property, promoted a company, and resold the property to the company at a profit of 100%. Of the five directors named by the syndicate, two were out of England at the time,

(Continued on Page 38)



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CANADIAN CONVERTERS ATTRACTIVE

(Continued from Page 29)

previous year. In 1927 net earnings amounted to \$123,624 or \$7.13 on the 17,335 shares of capital stock outstanding and earnings have shown only a comparatively slight variation over a period of years. This earnings record coupled with the fact that according to the last balance sheet available, the book value of this stock was \$138.61, serves briefly to indicate its strength. The stock is fairly closely held and has never been prominent on the market, but has steadily appreciated over many years, and reached a high of 128 last year. You cannot, therefore, reasonably expect any short-term action, but at present prices you will receive an excellent yield, coupled with fair prospects for appreciation over a period of years.

The company is the largest manufacturer of shirts, collars, whitegoods, etc., in Canada and enjoys able management and an excellent reputation in its field. It is not a textile producer, but buys its material in the open market and thus has not only escaped the depression in the textile industry, but has possibly benefitted, since its large output enables it to buy economically. It produces staple lines for the most part, but its recent introduction of rayon products is reported to be meeting with success. Another factor which may tend to increase profits is that the company may be released from royalty payments on its collars, as a result of the decision in the Van Heusen-Tooke litigation. Current business is reported as good and the outlook is bright. The company retired its funded debt in 1927, and consequently any increased earnings will accrue to the benefit of the capital stock.

A BUNCH OF MINES

Editor, Gold and Dross:
I am a constant reader of your paper and appreciate your advice very much. About a year ago last fall I bought quite an amount of Abba Mines stock and I have recently been asked to buy more. If I thought this mine would be a success I would do so, and I would appreciate your opinion as to what to do.

I also hold some shares in Dominion Kirkland, Barbara-Marshay and would like your advice on these. What do you think of Howey and Gold Hill?

—T. W. W., Chatham, Ont.

I would not advise putting more money into Abba. The limited amount of work done, the manner of doing it and the propaganda the company got out to assist in financing the operation give it a dubious aspect. Physically the property is not considered attractive.

Further, I would not suggest speculation in Dominion Kirkland or Barbara-Marshay. Prospects for either are too indistinct. The latter is trying a brand new financing scheme which is remarkable in its details but questionable as to the outcome. Abba is the subject of a great deal of controversy at present. It is a poor time to board a ship when the captain and crew are engaged in a battle.

Of the stocks you suggest Howey has the best chance. Gold Hill is altogether too long a shot.

WAIT FOR BETTER PRICES

Editor, Gold and Dross:
Please advise me if International Shoe Company common stock would be a good stock to buy now, with the idea of holding over two or three years. Have sales and earnings kept up steadily; what is the dividend rate, and is the company's financial position good? I am told this is a cheap stock to buy at its present price.

—S. M. T., Montreal, Que.

I wouldn't call it cheap at present prices of around 66, notwithstanding that the long term prospects for the company are very favorable. With the probable trend of earnings still downward, I think it might be advisable to delay purchasing for the time being, awaiting more favorable conditions within the industry.

The company has a long record of continuous sales expansion, broken only in 1928 by a decline of but 2 per cent., and it is probable that sales since the 1st of December have been entirely satisfactory as compared to the volume of a year ago. Earnings, however, have fluctuated to some extent with conditions in the industry, and in 1928 lower profit margins resulted in an 11 per cent. decline in profits, per share returns on the common stock amounting to \$4.03 for the fiscal year ended November 30th last, as compared with the record of \$4.55 per share reported in 1927. Profit margins since the first of the current fiscal year have probably narrowed further, and it is likely that earnings in recent months have been moderately under those earned in 1928.

Dividends on the common stock are currently paid at an annual rate of \$2.50 per share, an increase of 50c over a year ago, and continuance of this level appears to be assured. The company's financial position is excellent, cash and call loans alone, at the end of November, amounting to more than \$18,000,000, against current liabilities of somewhat over \$5,000,000, and total current ratio of about 14 to 1. The capitalization is simple, with \$10,000,000 of 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock the only capital liability ahead of the 3,760,000 shares of common stock. The company is the largest manufacturer of shoes in the world, having an annual productive capacity in excess of 50,000,000 pairs.

CLUETT, PEABODY COMMON

Editor, Gold and Dross:
My broker has suggested that I buy some Cluett, Peabody & Co. common stock, because of the comparatively high yield. What do you think of this advice? As I know very little about the company, I would be glad to have some information as to operating results in recent years, the apparent prospects, the capitalization, and particularly as to whether you think there is any doubt of the company's ability to continue paying dividends at the present rate.

—G. C., Regina, Sask.

I agree with your broker that the generous return of 8.2 per cent. at present price of 61 gives this common stock considerable attraction for long period holding. However, I think that purchasers should be prepared to ignore immediate fluctuations.

Cluett, Peabody & Co.'s earnings were adversely affected in 1928 by the trend towards collar-attached and collar-to-match shirts; also, by higher cotton prices, and unseasonable weather conditions. They amounted, before the preferred stock sinking fund, to \$5.26 per common share last year, as compared with \$9.86 for 1927, and \$6.51 for 1926. However, the income in the last six months of 1928 was in excess of that of the first



LIEUT.-COLONEL ROBERT F. MASSIE, D.S.O.

Who has just been elected President of Asbestos Corporation Limited. Col. Massie has had an interesting experience in the Asbestos field, and is eminently qualified for his new position. In 1912 he organized the Black Lake Asbestos & Chrome Company Limited which took over the assets of the Black Lake Consolidated Asbestos Company, and for ten years acted as its president and managing director. That was a period of development for the Black Lake Company and in 1922 it was sold to Montreal interests.

part of the year, and it is probable that this improvement is continuing in the current half year. I do not think that the present \$5. dividend is in danger.

The company, as you doubtless know, is engaged in the manufacture of men's collars and shirts, handkerchiefs and underwear, most of which are sold under the "Arrow" Brand. It also owns the trade mark and assets of Earl and Wilson. The company manufactures a two-piece soft collar under a "Van Heusen" license. Cluett, Peabody is now forming a subsidiary corporation to manufacture shirts, etc., for dealers' specifications, and without the Arrow label.

The capitalization consists of \$4,848,100 of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of \$100 par value, and 192,391 no par common shares. The balance sheet, as of December 31st last, shows notes payable to bank of \$500,000, as compared with \$750,000 on June 30th, 1928. Current assets, on December 31st, last, were \$12,206,511, and current liabilities \$1,304,244.

NATIONAL TALC A RISKY SPECULATION

Editor, Gold and Dross:
I would like to have your valued opinion of the 7 per cent. cumulative preferred shares of the National Talc Limited, a prospectus of which I enclose. Would you consider them a good investment?

—P. H., Toronto, Ont.

Whatever the company may amount to in the future, I think the shares cannot be considered other than a decidedly risky speculation at this stage. I would want to see a balance sheet and a good deal more information than is given in the prospectus you sent me before I would consider purchasing the stock. The company itself tacitly admits the element of risk referred to by offering the inducement of a preferred dividend rate of 7 per cent., plus a bonus of three common shares with each preferred.

Incidentally, an interesting point is that in spite of the apparently generous size of this bonus, control of the company will presumably not rest with the public. It would only require 6,000 shares of common stock to provide for the bonus feature even if the whole of the authorized preferred capitalization, namely 2,000 shares, were issued, thus leaving 9,000 shares of common unaccounted for.

AN EXCELLENT SPECULATIVE HOLD

Editor, Gold and Dross:
I hold some shares of Sherritt-Gordon purchased outright at \$8.00 which I am thinking of holding for about a year. I would like some information about the company: how many shares of the authorized capital are issued, what value of ore is blocked out and when will production commence? Is the management efficient and will a shareholder get a real run for his money, and what are the chances of appreciation? I have used your Gold and Dross columns for mining inquiries in the past and place much reliance in your advice.

—L. G. G., Guelph, Ont.

Of the authorized capitalization of 6,000,000 shares of Sherritt-Gordon 4,666,666 are issued. Eventually to bring the property to production all will be issued.

The last official estimate of ore stood at \$60,000,000, to a depth of 300 feet. As this was over six months ago and work has been continuous on a big scale since, it can be safely assumed that substantial additions have been made. Reports on drilling to the western end of

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Each letter of inquiry should refer to one company or security only. If information on more than one company or security is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional company or security inquired about. If such additional inquiries relate to mining or insurance matter, they should be written on separate sheets of paper.

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GOLD @ DROSS

the property have been good. Naturally the ore is not expected to be limited in depth to 300 feet. The property has such great length on the strike of mineralization that it will take years to examine and develop it to a moderate depth. Four shafts have been sunk and the ore deposit is being tested in three places underground, and from the surface by drilling in many places.

Production will begin about January 1st, 1931. This will be from a concentrator of 1,500 ton capacity. This is the initial unit and will be doubled later.

The management is efficient and is one of the best in Canada. Shareholders may rest assured that the direction and technical end will look after their interests.

You have a fair chance for appreciation within a year's time. The market might do anything over short periods but in the long run mine conditions will govern the stock price.

VIPOND AND ARNO

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Will you please let me have your opinion of Vipond at current prices. I cannot afford to lose money on speculation; in fact I would like to make a little to make up for past losses. I would also appreciate your views on the outlook for Arno.

—J. K. R. Meaford, Ont.

Vipond is doing well and is reasonably priced at current levels. It is not particularly attractive as a speculation for reasons which have nothing to do with mine position. For one thing the public is a little chary of it, due to past experiences with the stock; there is little chance of a dividend, the present policy of directors being to build up a reserve, which is now about \$700,000. The Porcupine stocks, owing to Hollinger collapse, are looked upon with little favour.

Arno's chances are vague. The announcement that the company would have to reorganize to finance exploration of the Coxheath property did not help the situation. There is no evidence presented that Coxheath will make a mine. The possibility is questioned by many mining men.

POTPOURRI

B. D. Thornhill, Ont. All oil royalty stocks are speculative, and unless you are prepared to take definite risks for the sake of larger-than-ordinary returns, I should not advise their purchase. The AMERICAN OIL ROYALTIES OSAGE CORPORATION is, I believe, a comparatively new concern and although the personnel of the board of directors and advisory board is reasonably confidence-inspiring, there is no record of operations or earnings by which to judge it and a purchase of its shares would, therefore, be subject to the hazards attending any new enterprise. The prospectus contains nothing in the nature of a balance sheet, but as there are 25,000 shares of preferred and 50,000 shares of common, and the stock is to be sold in units of one preferred and one common share, it seems possible that 25,000 shares, or 50 per cent., of the common stock has been retained by the promoters. If this is so, it would mean that although the public who purchased these units presumably supply all the funds the company uses, they can only receive 50 per cent. of any surplus profits remaining after payment of the preferred dividend.

A. C. Saint John, N. B. INTERNATIONAL POWER COMPANY is making steady progress and earnings are reported at an increasingly satisfactory level. Present developments in connection with various of the company's subsidiaries indicate that the trend of earnings will continue to be upward.

S. L. South Line, Ont. MONTEBEC Mines, with holdings in Montbray township, Quebec, near Oriole property, is an out and out gamble. The company has done very little work and although it now claims to have some funds and to be working on a small scale, it cannot report anything of particular interest as a result. It is not an investment, of course. You might try to sell it but you would have a hard time finding a customer.

A Destructive Wheat Policy

(Continued from page 30)

million bushels during August as compared with the July estimate, the price continued to fall, showing that it was not the large crop of 1928 but the large carry over from 1927 that had broken the price. This is further borne out by the fact that although the crop of 1928 came forward much earlier and in much larger volume than ever before the price rose later in the season and became measurably stabilized at a figure considerably higher than that to which it fell in the early part of the season under pressure of the previous year's surplus.

Western Canada wheat is a quality product. Mixed with other wheats it improves their bread making qualities. It comes on the market in the same summer as European, United States and East Indian wheats. However great the crops of those countries may be there is a demand for Canadian wheat to mix with their product. Therefore Canadian wheat is not in as direct competition with these wheats as they are with each other.

The Argentine and Australia together produce nearly as large a volume of wheat for export as Canada. This comes on the market during the Canadian winter when water transportation from the wheat fields to the Atlantic sea board is not available. Wheat from the far southern part of Argentina is of much the same quality as that from the Canadian West. Some Australian wheats are also used to improve the bread making qualities of other varieties. On May 11th Liverpool quoted Manitoba No. 3 at \$1.24½ and Australian

at \$1.29¾. Argentina and Australia therefore compete with Canada as the other countries producing for export do not.

The last Argentine crop was the greatest that country ever grew. It began to come on the market before the close of St. Lawrence navigation. The expectation of its presence naturally tended to depress world prices. Canadian exporters met the situation by retarding the movement of Canadian grain overseas. A congestion of grain vessels in Montreal harbor was reported in October. The reason given by Mr. Harvie, manager of the Montreal Harbor Commission, as quoted by the Montreal Star was: "At the present time there is a falling market and the European buyers are waiting to see if they can get their grain at a few cents less." A Montreal despatch of October 18th quoted "an authority" as saying that "no wheat will be sold until a higher price is obtained." The policy of holding Canadian grain off the market during the winter in order to keep the price up was measurably effective.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics gives the average cash price for the week ending December 7th, 1928, as \$1.16; January 4th, 1929, \$1.15; February 1, \$1.24; March 1, \$1.28; April 5, \$1.23; May 3, \$1.20. During this period of the year, while Canada was holding the Argentine was selling. Therefore the Argentine got the benefit of the artificial prices created by the holding back of Canadian wheat; and disposed of some 150 million bushels at those prices. The Canadian wheat held during those months is the wheat that was recently causing the con-

gestion in Montreal and the lake ports for which the best offer on May 15th was \$1.15. The Argentine producer is deeply indebted to the Canadian interests which handed the winter market over to him. The Canadian producer is not quite in that position.

At latest accounts the Argentine still had 100 million bushels of wheat to sell and Australia 40 millions. Mr. Enderby of the Canada Steamship Lines told the Montreal Star on May 15th that "If the European buyer can purchase Argentine wheat, landed in Liverpool, or at any other European port, seven to twelve cents a bushel cheaper than he can purchase Canadian wheat then the Canadian wheat is going to lie in Montreal and the port is going to be congested until the price conditions are rectified."

It does not seem to be suggested anywhere that in return for Canada holding her wheat off the market during the winter while the Argentine disposed of 150 million bushels at good prices the Argentine will hold the 100 million bushels that she still has for sale off the market during the summer to enable Canada to dispose of her present surplus. Instead, it would appear that there is to be a fight to a finish between Canada and the Argentine in the marketing of the hold-overs from their respective last crops.

It is true that in that fight Canada has the advantage of the basic higher bread making quality of her whole crop. But it must not be forgotten that the wheat of Southern Argentina is of very similar quality. As the

(Continued on Page 37)



G. R. COTTRELL

Who has been appointed a Director of Asbestos Corporation, Limited. Mr. Cottrell is also a Director of Hamilton Bridge Company, Limited, Canadian Vickers, Limited, and Brompton Pulp & Paper Company, Limited.

H. E. Harover, Ont. If you bought the original SUD-BURY ZINC you might as well turn it in and trail along with BARBARA MARSHAY. The former is extinct as an operating chance and the latter appears to have some energy and to be making an attempt, although an odd one, to finance exploration work.

K. A. Niagara Falls, TRINITY SUD-BURY MINES SYNDICATE is not a safe investment. It would be a good thing to ignore, in searching for a spot to place some speculating funds.

S. G. Saskatoon, Sask. GREGORY TIRE & RUBBER 1926 LTD. was reorganized in 1926, and a number of business men in Vancouver put in additional funds. The old shareholders were given share for share for their holdings. The company has still outstanding about \$70,000 of bonds, on which the interest was paid, but when these bonds matured about two months ago an arrangement with the bondholders was made, by which current interest was paid, but the principal was extended for one year. The company has a good modern tire plant, located about twenty-five miles from Vancouver, and I am informed that quite a substantial amount of profitable business has been built up through the export trade, principally in Australia and New Zealand. Therefore, while there is little or no market for the stock at the present time, there still appears to be some merit to the company, which is said to be efficiently managed, and which may possibly work into a stronger position in the future.

A. R. Quebec, Que. SIMPSON'S LIMITED 6 per cent. preferred is, I think, a very attractive issue. It is true that the securities issued by the Simpsons Limited are based on the common stock of the Robert Simpson Company Limited, but inasmuch as this has paid dividends steadily for the last thirty years and the company is to-day in a stronger position than ever, there seems every present reason to believe that Simpsons Limited preferred will continue to be maintained in good standing.

M. W. G. Port Arthur, Ont. The outlook for WINNIEG ELECTRIC 7 per cent. preferred is altogether favorable. The failure of the Royal Commission to find anything compromising the company in connection with the probe into the Seven Sisters Falls power site grant has renewed public confidence in the company. The company's recently issued financial statement was a very satisfactory one and the outlook for further progress is encouraging.

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A Canadian Company Investing Its Funds in Canada
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Application for Agencies Invited.
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Policyholders' Dividends

The five year dividend results to policyholders in this company have been most gratifying and compare favorably with those of any other company.

The Western Empire Life Assurance Co.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

FOR SALE FACTORY BUILDING

75,000 Square Feet
300 Foot Railway Siding
The Corrugated Paper Box Co. Ltd. are vacating their factory at Geary Avenue about June 1st and moving to their new building at Lansdale. We are instructed to offer this Geary Avenue property for sale.
Wood, Fleming & Company, Ltd.
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C. M. HORSWELL, MANAGER



CONCERNING INSURANCE

Commissioner Orders Companies to File More Data

UNDER date of May 18th, Hon. Mr. Justice Frank E. Hodgins, Commissioner appointed by the Ontario Government to enquire into the reasonableness of automobile insurance rates in the province, has issued the following order to the companies transacting automobile insurance in Ontario; the Ontario Insurance Department and the Canadian Automobile Underwriters Association:

1. All companies presently members of the Bureau shall prepare and file with the Bureau, and all companies presently not members of the Bureau, shall prepare and file with the Ontario Insurance Department, on or before the first day of September, 1929, statistical data in a form approved by the Superintendent of Insurance, embodying their loss cost experience for Ontario for the complete policy year 1927, and for the incomplete policy year 1928, in accordance with the approved forms aforesaid; and I hereby appoint the Recording and Statistical Service Corporation Limited to compile, at the cost of the companies affected, the said data for the complete policy year 1927 for all companies whose 1927 data are not included in Exhibit 15 as filed with the Commission.

2. All companies shall prepare their experience data for the policy year 1929 in accordance with the 1929 Bureau statistical plan, or such modification thereof as may be approved by the Superintendent of Insurance, and shall preserve such data available for production as and when may hereafter be ordered.

3. The Bureau shall prepare and file, on or before the first day of September, 1929, a statement, in a form approved by the Superintendent of Insurance, showing a revaluation of the estimates of losses outstanding and unpaid included in the amounts of Ontario "losses incurred" as shown in Exhibit 15 for each of the years 1924, 1925 and 1926, having regard to claims paid or reported between the date of the preparation of these data by the companies and the 30th day of June, 1929.

4. The Bureau and the Ontario Insurance Department shall prepare and file on or before the first day of October, 1929, from the statements filed by the companies pursuant to paragraph 1 hereof, consolidated exhibits embodying the loss cost experience data for Ontario for the complete policy year 1927 and the incomplete policy year 1928.

Commendable Attitude Towards New Companies

ONE of the old-timers in the insurance business, President William B. Joyce of the National Surety Company, who, by the way, started his business career as a newsboy, has been giving his views regarding the un-

usual number of new companies starting in the business.

He expressed his pleasure that several of the new companies had accepted the National Surety's offer of co-operation in handling their problems, and he hoped that others would do likewise, to the advantage of all.

He added: "We were young once ourselves and therefore appreciate what such co-operation would have meant to us."



A. H. WESTHAVER
Whose appointment as Branch Manager of the Regina Office of the North American Life has recently been announced.

Coolidge Formally Elected Director of N.Y. Life

EX-PRESIDENT Calvin Coolidge of the United States has been formally elected a director of the New York Life Insurance Co., following the announcement of a few weeks ago that he had stated he would accept the post. A reception was held for him before the meeting of the board, at which he was introduced to the executive and junior officers and department heads. Mr. Coolidge thanked them for admitting him to "share in the discharge of a most sacred trust and to join in the administration of a very precious treasure."

President Darwin P. Kingsley, in a speech welcoming Mr. Coolidge to the company, explained that he had, without consulting any of his associates, written the ex-President an autograph note inviting him to become a director, and Mr. Coolidge, after inquiring into the duties involved, had accepted.

"In millions of homes," Mr. Kingsley addressed him, "your action has already reinforced the feeling of security which is in the heart of the whole matter. I welcome you, so recently the executive head of this Nation, to the administration of a great human institution which directly influences the future of all the people of the United States and Canada and, with kindred organizations, the future of every home in the civilized world. I speak for life companies the world over, for all executives, for all directors, for all agents, for all policyholders."



AIME GEOFFRION, K.C.

One of the most brilliant of Montreal advocates, who has been elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Canada Life Assurance Company, Mr. Geoffrion has been a prominent figure for years in many of the celebrated cases which have come before the Privy Council. His election adds greatly to the already strong directorate of the Canada Life.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

What per cent of the Average Estate is Made Up of Insurance?

WHILE there has been a good deal of guessing as to the amount of life insurance included in the average estate, a recent analysis by a firm of well-known insurance brokers furnished some definite figures.

The statistics prepared by the Federal Government across the line in regard to 22,500 estates reported on during 1925 and 1926 have been analysed. The average for the entire group was 2.74 per cent. For estates under \$50,000, the average was 9.18 per cent.; for estates of \$100,000, the average was 4.05 per cent.; \$175,000, 3.65 per cent.; \$250,000, 3.72 per cent.; \$400,000, 3.26 per cent.; \$750,000, 2.50 per cent.; \$1,000,000, 2.06 per cent.; \$2,000,000, 1.17 per cent.; \$4,000,000, 1.26 per cent.; \$5,000,000, .28 per cent.; \$8,000,000, .86 per cent.; \$10,000,000, 2.09 per cent.; \$28,000,000, .42 per cent.

The reason for the large showing in the \$10,000,000 class was due to the fact that there were but eight estates in this group, and in one estate there was about \$1,750,000 of insurance.

In view of the small percentage of these estates which insurance comprises it is evident that there is still lots of room for the sale of more life insurance.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I am writing you to ascertain the reliability of the accident policy known as the Sterling Penny a Day Accident Policy, put out by American Benefit Casualty Insurance Company, Springfield, Illinois, U.S.A.

—W. W. Southampton, Ont.

I advise you to pass up the Sterling Penny a Day Policy because the company issuing it, the American Benefit, is not licensed to do business in Canada and has no Government deposit here for the protection of persons in this country taking out a policy with it.

In case of a claim under this policy, payment could not be enforced here, but you would have to try to collect in Illinois. This would put you practically at its mercy as to whether you would get anything or not.

In insuring with licensed companies you are under no such disadvantage. Payment of valid claims can be readily enforced in the local courts if necessary.

Licensed companies must maintain assets in Canada in excess of their liabilities here, so that the money is available with which to pay claims.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Will you please advise me if in your opinion the following insurance companies are safe to insure with: Cornhill Insurance Co. of London, Limited and Provincial Insurance Company Limited, for whom Willis Faber & Co. of Canada, Ltd., are agents; and Balise Insurance Company, Mill Owners' Mutual, Fidelity American, Merchants' and Manufacturers' General Insurance Company for whom Central Fire Office Incorporated are agents?

W. C. Amherst, N.S.

All the companies listed are regularly licensed to do business in Canada and are safe to insure with for the class of business transacted.

They have Government deposits for the protection of Canadian policyholders as follows: Cornhill, \$292,000 (accepted at \$202,697); Provincial, \$400,614 (accepted at \$318,596); Balise, \$127,063 (accepted at \$123,782); Mill Owners Mutual, \$107,000 (accepted at \$105,739); Fidelity American, \$51,000 (accepted at \$51,000); Merchants and Manufacturers, \$100,000 (accepted at \$100,000); General of America, \$75,000 (accepted at \$75,000).

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Will you please give us a report on the Canadian Union Insurance Company, and their latest financial statement or Government return?

—M. A. Granby, Que.

Latest Government figures of the Canadian Union, or L'Union Canadienne, as it is called in Quebec, show its position as at March 31, 1927. Its total admitted assets were then \$144,135.00, and its total liabilities except capital were \$142,972.00, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$1,163.00. The paid up capital was \$91,731.25, and showed an impairment of \$90,568.25.

Total receipts are shown as \$210,791.00, of which \$55,700.00 were calls on capital stock and \$152,093.00 were

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The earlier you start the less your insurance will cost.

Life insurance is really organized thrift reduced to a plan which converts the intentions of every thoughtful young man into a definite plan.

Its psychological value is as great as its financial merit.

Talk it over with one of our representatives.

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HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

Give Them the Start You Owe Them



By all means let them "raise their own crop," but would you have your children come through the struggle you had in getting a start?

What would a little money and a better education have meant to you at the beginning?

Education means money, and an education is even more important today than it was when you were young. Life Insurance will enable you to do all you would wish to do for your children.



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FEDERAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA	Assets \$ 707,240.80
Established 1923	
MILLERS NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 5,502,475.01
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LUMBERMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 5,079,921.82
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STANSTEAD AND SHERBROOKE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 776,064.94
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BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 4,315,287.75
Established 1863	
NEW JERSEY INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 4,400,382.86
Established 1910	
AMERICAN COLONY INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 1,744,276.56
Established 1890	
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$11,705,196.00
Established 1911	
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 1,883,485.55
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TOTAL ASSETS REPRESENTED \$61,692,548.45

Applications for agencies solicited and brokerage lines invited from agents requiring non-board facilities.

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 Accident, Sickness, Liability, Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary,
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J. A. MINGAY, Manager for Canada
 Applications for Agencies Invited

THE Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited
 of London, England
 Offices: Toronto—Montreal
 Automobile, Accident, Sickness, Liability, Guarantee Bonds,
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C. W. I. WOODLAND, General Manager
 For Canada and Newfoundland
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 We invite agency correspondence.
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This long established Fire, Accident, Automobile and Life Insurance Company, solicits correspondence from progressive Insurance Agencies throughout the Dominion, where this Company might be added to the lines already represented.

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3. \$2,713,438.37 paid in cumulative dividends, death claims and other benefits to policyholders.

THE MONARCH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
 GOOD OPENINGS FOR SALESMEN. Apply: Head Office—Winnipeg.

Central Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company

Established 1876
 Cash Assets \$3,862,744.70—Cash Surplus \$1,788,121.68

DIVIDENDS 30%

On select Fire and Automobile risks.

Write to:
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ASSETS EXCEED \$100,000,000

EAGLE STAR & DOMINIONS BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY LTD

Head Office for Canada TORONTO
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The Protective Association of Canada

Established 1907
 Assets \$289,157.00, surplus to policyholders over \$150,000.00

The Only Purely Canadian Company
 Issuing Sickness and Accident Insurance to Members of the Masonic Fraternity Exclusively.

Agents in all Principal Cities and Towns in Canada.
 Head Office: **J. G. FULLER, Secy., Asst. Mgr.**
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 ESTABLISHED 1872
 HOME OFFICE, HAMILTON, ONTARIO
 CANADIAN GENERAL AGENTS FOR:
 FIDELITY AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY
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 Combined Assets, \$2,000,000. Policyholders' Surplus, \$1,000,000.
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 INQUIRIES FROM WELL-ESTABLISHED AGENCIES INVITED COAST TO COAST SERVICE.

UNIVERSAL INSURANCE COMPANY

J. H. RIDDEL,
 Manager for
 Canada.



NEWARK
NEW JERSEY

SAMUEL BIRD, President.
 Head Office for Canada **REFORD BLDG., TORONTO**
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN ONTARIO



premiums. Total disbursements are shown as \$195,375.00, of which \$121,981.00 were losses.

The company operates under a Quebec charter, and was incorporated December 1, 1924. As Government figures given above show a very high loss ratio and also the paid up capital practically wiped out, I advise against insuring with the company.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Being a holder of a policy in the Mutual Life and Citizens' Assurance Company, Limited, of Australia purchased in Montreal, will you kindly favor me with any information as to the reliability of this company?

—R. F. Welland, Ont.

The Mutual Life and Citizens' Assurance Co., Limited, was organized in 1886 and has been doing business in Canada since 1913.

It is regularly licensed to transact life insurance in Canada on the ordinary and industrial plan, and has a deposit with the Dominion Government of \$3,831,000 (accepted at \$3,796,457) for the protection of Canadian policyholders.

The company is in a sound financial position and is safe to insure with.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Will you kindly advise as to the financial standing of The Bankers' Health & Accident Co. of Houston, Texas, as their agent in this vicinity has number of clients who are about to take out sick and accident policies.

—C. U. Brent, Ont.

The Bankers Health and Accident Co. of Houston, Texas, is not licensed to do business in Canada and has no Government deposit here for the protection of persons in this country insuring with it.

Accordingly, in case of a claim arising under a policy, payment could not be enforced in this country, but you would have to try to collect in Texas.

This would put you practically at its mercy, because, before you could bring an action in Texas you would have to establish your right to sue in that jurisdiction and would also in all probability have to put up security for the costs of the action.

I advise leaving this company alone, and buying insurance from licensed companies, as in that case payment of all valid claims can be readily enforced in the local courts if necessary. Licensed companies must maintain funds in Canada in excess of their liabilities here, so that the money is available in this country to pay any claims incurred here.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Re: Firemen's of New Jersey; Dominion Fire Insurance Co.; Northwestern National Co.; National-Ben Franklin Co.; Ensign Insurance Co.

Kindly advise me whether claims in the case of fire and automobile insurance in the above non-board companies are settled in as satisfactory and expeditious manner as those of the standard board companies.

—J. G. Prince Albert, Sask.

These non-board companies enjoy a good reputation for the prompt and satisfactory settlement of claims.

The manner in which claims are settled does not depend upon whether a company is Board or non-Board, but upon the kind of management exercised in the administration of the company's affairs, including those of the claims department, and upon the policy adopted by the individual company, whether liberal or otherwise, in its general attitude toward claimants.

The companies listed are all regularly licensed and have Government deposits for the protection of Canadian policyholders as follows: Firemen's of Newark, \$252,647 (accepted at \$244,451); Dominion Fire, \$100,000 (accepted at \$100,000); Northwestern National, \$383,253 (accepted at \$362,778); National-Ben Franklin, \$385,000 (accepted at \$380,665); Ensign, \$125,000 (accepted at \$125,000).

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

In the issue of May 4th you have a reply to "H. B. London, Ont." who asks whether the movement to transform the Odd Fellows' Relief Association into a life insurance company was successful.

For your information I beg to say that a general meeting of the Association has been called for June 8th next when the vote will be taken to put the Act of Re-incorporation into effect. The Proxy Vote now being returned indicates almost unanimous support of the Directors. Up to date the Proxies in favour of adoption of the Act number 5,378 and against adoption 184.

A favourable vote on June 8th brings the re-organized company into effect immediately.

The Directors agree entirely with your opinion that it is imperative that management be entrusted to competent and experienced insurance people. Mr. A. J. Meiklejohn, B.A., C.L.U., has been appointed General Manager of the company. Mr. Meiklejohn has many years of successful experience as Branch Manager for the Confederation Life at Ottawa, Montreal, and Kingston and is a Past President of the Life Underwriters' Association of Canada. He has been a keen student of the institution of life insurance and has a

high standing in the insurance field. Mr. W. R. Hitchens, B.A., F.A.S., Consulting Actuary, of Hamilton, is acting Actuary for the company. The Board of Directors will not venture to interfere or dictate in matters requiring technical knowledge but will be responsible for the general policies to be followed.

—J. C. Connell, President.

It is satisfactory to know that the affairs of the Mutual Relief Insurance Company, the name of the reconstituted Odd Fellows' Relief Association, will be under the management of an experienced and qualified life insurance man like Mr. A. J. Meiklejohn. He is thoroughly familiar with the sound principles and practices upon which our regular life insurance companies have built up their business, and by following along the same lines in the development of the Mutual Relief there is no reason why it should not become a successful life insurance institution, if its policies and rates are such as to stand comparison with those issued by other companies.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

What do you think of the claims made in the accompanying prospectus of the Anglo-Canadian Insurance Corporation regarding the profits earned by insurance companies in Canada?

In showing the profits no account is taken of the amounts paid for taxes, commissions and head office expenses. This seems to me to be iniquitous and should not be allowed.

—M. R., Montreal, Que.

To treat the difference between the amount of premiums written and the amount of claims paid as profit shows such a lack of appreciation of the elementary facts of the insurance business as to augur ill for the success of a company predicated upon such a misconception of the earnings of the business in which it is to engage and on the basis of which it is inviting the public to invest its money.

Anglo-Canadian Insurance Corporation Limited, Montreal, is incorporated under the Insurance Act of Quebec, and the following statement appears over the signature of Henri Schetane, president, in a letter to Canadian Investment Corporation, Montreal, which is offering the stock at \$125 per share, of which \$25 is premium: "From a report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the Dominion of Canada it appears that Accident and Sickness insurance is the most profitable mode of insurance. During the year 1925 the premiums written in Canada amounted to \$5,869,213, against \$2,787,857 in paid claims, leaving a profit of 52.2% for the companies. The amount of premiums paid to fire insurance companies during 1925 amounted to \$53,272,767, and losses were \$28,226,770, leaving a profit of 48.2% for companies operating in Canada."

Only the very unsophisticated could be convinced that an insurance company can be conducted without any expense and that all the money that is not paid out in claims represents profit.

The statement further says: "Our company will begin with about fifty agents in the Department of Accident and Sickness insurance, and will have representatives in all the districts of the Province of Quebec."

Will these agents work for nothing or will they receive the usual rate of commission paid for accident and sickness business? Will this new company not have to pay any taxes or rent? Will its head office staff, its clerks, stenographers, inspectors receive no salary? Hardly.

Accordingly, if the promoters are going on the assumption that an insurance company can be conducted without expense, and if the shareholders are putting up their money on the representation that all receipts from premiums not paid out in claims is clear profit for them, they are both in for a rude awakening.

By recent amendments to the Quebec Insurance Act the Provincial Superintendent of Insurance is given considerable power of supervision over the affairs of insurance companies in the promotion stage.

Here is a case where he might exercise this power to the advantage of the investors of the Province and in the interests of sound methods of insurance company promotion.

NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's insurance advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.

Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Each letter of enquiry should refer to one subject only. If information on more than one subject is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional question. Inquiries which do not fulfil the above conditions will not be answered.

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Head Office - 465 St. John St., Montreal

Capital Subscribed \$ 500,000.00
 Capital Paid Up \$ 250,000.00
 Total funds for security of policy holders \$1,223,118.94

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36 TORONTO STREET TORONTO



British Traders' Insurance Company Limited

FIRE MARINE
AUTOMOBILE HAIL

Canadian Head Office: TORONTO, Colin E. Sword, Manager for Canada.

Export Outlook

Furniture Industry in Position to Expand Notably

A CANADIAN industry which seems capable of considerable expansion in view of the high standing of the general forest products industry in the Dominion and Canada's possession of such varied woods on so extensive a scale is that of furniture manufacture. Though the Dominion's manufacturing activity exhibits signs of healthy expansion it yet falls short of completely meeting domestic requirements, while at the same time there is a sound little export trade developed of which considerably more could probably be made.

In the year 1928 Canada exported furniture to the value of \$352,472 as compared with \$307,836 in the previous year. This value, however, reached as high as \$405,361 in the fiscal year 1927. The principal market for this product is the United Kingdom, though other important

ones are British South Africa, Newfoundland, and New Zealand, Bermuda and Jamaica, and there are a host of smaller ones scattered all over the globe.

This export trade is, however, exceeded by the value of imports, which has been steadily rising for some years. In 1928 imports reached a value of \$2,935,208 as compared with \$2,149,867 the year before. The United Kingdom and United States were the principal sources of furniture imported into the country though smaller values were attributable to practically as many countries as to which Canada shipped, France and Hong Kong being outstanding.

The Canadian furniture industry is going the greater part of the way in meeting domestic requirements, production amounting to over 95 per cent of consumption in the year under review. At the same time export value amounts to little more than one per cent of production, and with the Canadian product already going to so many countries there would seem every possibility of further developing this trade with the expansion of the manufacturing industry.



R. A. GRAHAM
Director of the Prairie Cities Oil Company Limited, which has recently offered its securities to the public. Mr. Graham is General Manager and Director of the J. H. Ashdown Hardware Company Limited, President of the Saskatchewan Hardware Company, and a Director of the Hicks Hardware Company, Lethbridge, and the Sprinkler Risk Underwriters, Chicago.

Spend \$10,000,000

Huge Program for Montreal Harbor Growth

THE sum of \$10,000,000 is to be spent upon extensions of Montreal Harbor facilities during the next three years as follows: Enlargement of Laurier Pier, \$2,000,000; reconstruction of King Edward Pier and Alexandra Pier, \$2,000,000; extension of electrified railway system across Lachine Canal, \$1,500,000; extension of grain conveyor system, \$1,000,000; industrial wharves, \$500,000; additional berthing facilities—first stage, \$2,000,000; acquisition of land, \$1,000,000.

After paying all fixed charges, roughly 4 per cent on the capital expenditure of \$4,000,000, and setting up a 1 per cent sinking fund, the Montreal Harbor Commission last year had a surplus over all, and above all items of operating expenditure, of \$300,000. The sinking fund of 1 per cent, amounted to \$477,100. Grain exports from Montreal last year totalled 211,000,000 bushels, as compared with 14,000,000 bushels from New York, 24,000,000 from Baltimore, 22,000,000 from Galveston, 15,000,000 from New Orleans, 13,000,000 from Philadelphia. Montreal's record exceeds that of all the United States ports combined as a grain seaport.

Consolidated Press

Recent Issues Receive Distribution Across Canada

RECENT offering of debentures and class "A" common stock of Consolidated Press Limited has been very well received by the public and has met with an exceedingly wide distribution, according to an announcement by R. A. Daly and Company, the underwriting house for the issues. The excellent earnings record, particularly the remarkable showing of the first quarter of the present year, has contributed much to the popularity of the offering. It is stated, and holdings already extend from coast to coast across Canada. It is expected that the common will be listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange in the not distant future.

The offering consists of \$800,000 Consolidated Press Limited 6½ per cent, 20-year sinking fund convertible gold debentures, dated June 1, 1929, due June 1, 1949, and 25,000 shares Consolidated Press Limited Class "A" common stock. The price of the debentures is 100, while the common stock is offered at \$30 per share.

The business of Consolidated Press Limited was established over 30 years ago, and has been in successful operation since its inception. The company owns and publishes Saturday Night, Canadian Home Journal, Ontario Farmer, Canadian Baker and Confectioner, Canadian Cigar and Tobacco Journal, Canadian Optician and Optician, Construction, Clothier and Haberdasher, Motor Trade, Trader and Canadian Jeweller, Women's Wear, Dominion Dental Journal. The company prints all of its publications in its own modern printing plant, employing a staff of about 325. The company also owns and operates Saturday Night Press.

Net tangible assets of the company, as at December 31, 1928, as certified by Messrs. Clarkson, Gordon, Dilworth, Guilfoyle & Nash, chartered accountants, amounted to \$1,032,076.35, of which \$554,603.47 represented fixed assets and \$477,472.88 represented net current assets.

The 6½ per cent, debentures are convertible at any time at the holder's option into Class "B" non-voting common shares on the basis of two of such shares for each \$100 principal amount of debentures.

Aside from the voting privilege possessed by the Class "A" shares, these shares and the Class "B" shares will rank equally.

The net earnings of the company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1928, were equivalent to \$3.54 to each share of Class "A" common stock to be outstanding, while the net earnings of the company for the first four months of the current year were equivalent to \$1.45 on each share of Class "A" common stock outstanding, which is at the rate of \$4.35 per share per annum. Net earnings for the first four months of 1929 exceeded \$108,000.

The management will remain unchanged as a result of this financing, and no change is contemplated in the editorial policy of any of the company's publications. The management will retain a substantial interest in the common stock of the company.

Eastern Dairies

Report Shows Assets Up by \$3,000,000

THE annual report of Eastern Dairies Limited for the year ended March 31, 1929, reflected the expansion operations of the company in a good increase in profits. The company was organized in 1926, and since that time has developed into one of the largest organizations of its kind in this country.

Operating profit for the year under review is shown at \$432,258, as compared with \$350,450, in the preceding fiscal year. Addition of miscellaneous income at \$34,543 made a total income of \$466,801. Deduction of preferred dividends at \$244,573, adjustment for prior year at \$3,725 and depreciation reserve at \$175,000 left a balance of \$43,503, against \$14,509. Previous surplus brought forward was \$34,108, leaving a profit and loss balance of \$77,611.

Net working capital is shown at \$406,907, as compared with \$975,251 at the end of the preceding fiscal year. Total assets are shown in the current report at \$8,810,186, as against \$5,520,312 at the end of the preceding fiscal year, and reflect the important acquisitions made by the company during the year under review.

Earnings Grow

Orange Crush Subsidiary Reports Good Progress

EARNINGS of Orange Crush Limited and its Cuban subsidiary, The Latin American Orange Crush Company are reported to have increased during the first quarter of the year more than \$21,000 over those of the corresponding period in 1928. Officials of the company are distinctly gratified with this showing inasmuch as it has been made at a time of year when there is no great demand for soft drinks.

A new policy has recently been adopted by the Cuban Company so as to reduce overhead expenses without curtailing distribution through the establishing of local franchised bottlers. A big reduction in transportation costs has thus been effected and the company is assured of a profit from the sale of essential oils etc., to bottlers who are expected to energetically push sales.

Another interesting development of the Orange Crush business is the marketing of a new orange drink which will be made and sold at all soda fountains. This was recently marketed in the United States and

Nickel Report

First Quarter Shows Earnings of 36 cents a Share

INTERNATIONAL Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd., in the three months ended March 31, 1929, had a net profit after deduction of depreciation, interest and provision for the retirement system, of \$5,590,191.30, equivalent to 36 cents per share on the common stock after allowing for preferred dividend. As the period was the first in which the figures of Mond Nickel Co. were included no comparison on the same basis with last year is possible, but for International Nickel alone first quarter profit in 1928 was \$2,107,920.13.

Earnings of the new company amounted to \$7,391,660.85 and other income amounted to \$469,047.98, giving total income of \$7,860,708.83. Administration and general expense and reserve for taxes totalled \$1,276,426.84, leaving net operating income of \$6,584,281.99.

Depreciation and depletion reserves were \$738,648.47. Interest paid and accrued, \$104,251.56, and retirement system provision, \$151,190.66, leaving profit at \$5,590,191.30. Dividends on preferred stock were \$589,876.11, and on common, \$2,749,146.80, a total of \$3,339,022.91, giving a balance of \$2,251,168.39.

In the old company, in the corresponding quarter of 1928, earnings amounted to \$2,977,806.78 and net operating income to \$2,590,796.20. Dividends paid were \$970,381, and the balance of profit, \$1,137,539.13.

Assets as at March 31, 1929, including the figures of the Mond Nickel Co. were as follows: Property, \$120,815,966.73, investments, \$936,637.35, and current assets, \$53,191,962.57. Current liabilities were \$9,200,119.96; preferred stock, \$27,662,500; common stock, \$57,325,866.67; debenture stock and mortgage payable, \$7,928,216.64; 10-year notes, \$1,800,000; reserves, \$3,306,779.15; capital surplus \$48,350,737.48, and earned surplus, \$19,390,346.75.

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MEMBERS TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE

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The Ontario Equitable LIFE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

S. C. Tweed, President

HEAD OFFICE
WATERLOO, ONTARIO

Assets (Dec 31, '28) \$5,230,373
Reserves " " " " 3,643,725
Insurance in Force " " 40,110,307

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A dividend of two per cent. (2%) has been declared payable on the 15th of July, 1929, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 22nd June, 1929.

W. H. BLACK,

Secretary-Treasurer,
Montreal, 22nd May, 1929

Firstbrook Boxes, Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1½% on the 7½% Preference Stock of Firstbrook Boxes, Limited, has been declared payable on the 15th day of June, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of May, 1929.

By order of the Board,
H. VANDERBURGH,
Secretary.

Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts, Limited

(formerly Hiram Walker's Limited)

NOTICE is hereby given that quarterly dividend (No. 5) of Twenty-five Cents (\$25) per share has been declared on the no par value capital stock of this Company, as subdivided under Supplementary Letters Patent dated May 15, 1929. This dividend is payable June 15, 1929, to shareholders of record to the close of business on May 31, 1929.

Holder Share Warrant Holders will present coupon serial No. 7 to the Bank of Toronto, King and Bay Streets, Toronto, Ontario, or to the Bank of Toronto at Windsor or at Walkerville, on or after June 15, 1929.

By Order of the Board,
FLETCHER BURK,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Walkerville, Ontario, May 13, 1929.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited

A dividend of 1% on the outstanding Capital stock of the Company has been declared payable on the 15th day of June, 1929, on which date cheques will be mailed to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of May, 1929.

Dated the 23rd day of May, 1929.
I. McIVOR,
Assistant-Treasurer.

The Lanark Freehold Oil and Coal Company Limited

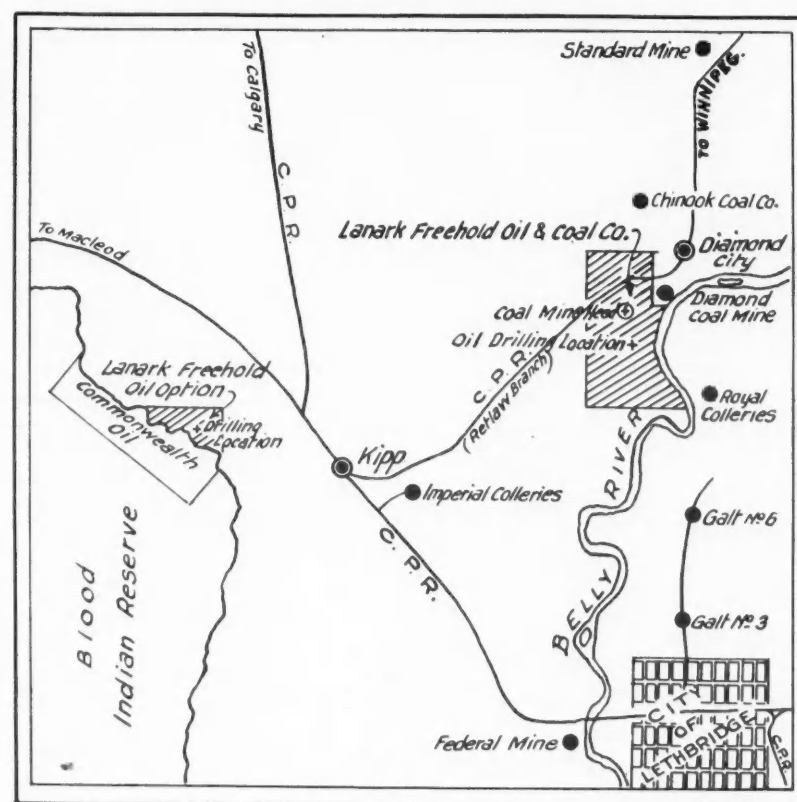
Authorized Capital 500,000 shares No par value.

Issued 200,000 shares. This issue 50,000 shares. In treasury 250,000 shares.

Non Assessable and no personal liability.

This Company has been incorporated under a Dominion Charter to mine coal in the Lethbridge coal fields, and secondly to drill for oil.

CHART OF THE COMPANY'S HOLDINGS



Western Canada's two largest Coal Mines—the famous Galt Mine and Imperial Mine are privately owned mines—the profits are not shared with the public.

The Lanark Freehold will, when fully equipped be the third largest and most modern Coal Mine, mining domestic coal in Western Canada. It is situated directly between the Galt and Imperial properties and has identically the same seam of coal.

Investors now have the opportunity to participate in one of the coming coal mines in Alberta's most famous coal field.

Note the extraordinary locations of
The Lanark Freehold Oil & Coal Co. Ltd.

PROPERTIES—1161 acres of Freehold and 320 acres of leasehold property (including mineral and oil rights) and containing over 10,000,000 tons of Alberta's best coal. In addition to this the company has 320 acres of oil lease adjoining the largest holdings of the Commonwealth Oil Co. Ltd.

GUARANTEED CONTRACTS—A prominent Mine Operator has contracted with the company to develop the mine and mine 200,000 tons of coal per annum, while a Wholesale Coal Company has contracted to take the whole output, thus assuring the company approximately \$200,000 a year net profits from the coal.

LETHBRIDGE COAL is the best domestic coal mined in Alberta. The Galt Mine having first become famous in the production of this coal over forty years ago. The Lanark Freehold is now preparing to produce in a big way alongside of this mine.

OIL POSSIBILITIES—Prominent Oil Geologists believe that a logical centre of the Alberta Oil Field should be found in the vicinity of Lethbridge. Many companies are now commencing to bore for oil within sight of the Lanark Freehold properties. When finances permit the company will either commence drilling for oil, or lease the property on a Royalty basis, and if oil is not found in commercial quantities, the vendor of the property has guaranteed to pay all drilling costs. The oil possibilities are considered promising, without risk to the company's treasury.

A Prospectus will be mailed upon request.

50,000 shares of Common Stock is now being offered at \$5.00 per share.

Applications to

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Sponsors of Proven Canadian Natural Resources, or through any reliable Broker in Canada.



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Bonds at Bargain Prices?

Many Factors in Current Situation Indicate that Present Purchasers of Sound Fixed-Interest Securities Will Not Go Far Wrong—What Normal Money Rates Would Mean

THE marked trend toward equity financing has exerted widespread influences involving virtually all classes of investors. Many bond buyers once interested in fixed interest securities have demonstrated increasingly their aversion for bonds during the past year, and some now admit scant interest in obligations.

The host of bond buyers which until recently constituted one of the main stays of the distributing organizations has been decimated. The glamors of stock investment alone have not been responsible for this epochal diversion of funds. Advanced investment ideas, the result of wider dissemination of financial information and a growing desire for knowledge on the part of those in the investor class together with a persistently declining bond market for the last year were effective factors in bringing about a revolution in the investment attitude of multitudes of persons.

The vast number of individuals comprising the "investor" group has attained this classification comparatively recently. Only a few years ago common stocks were regarded by the average person as savoring hopelessly of speculation and a conservative investment policy required commitment of practically an entire account in fixed interest securities.

During the period of intensive industrial development which began several years ago, bonds were the principal vehicle of finance, due primarily to the fact that investors feared to purchase stocks and corporations were practically forced to resort to the bond market, which offered a ready means of attracting additional capital in conformity with the previously established customs of the investor. During this period, also, the principal bond underwriting

organization, appreciating the superior salability of bonds as compared with equity securities, were undoubtedly instrumental in abetting utilization of this form of financing.

Undoubtedly multitudes of conservative investors will continue to maintain a proportion of their investment accounts in fixed interest securities, thereby observing the time-tested policy of diversification. But apparently the day in which stock investments were regarded as unmitigated speculations, suitable only for wealthy individuals or professional operators, has definitely passed.

The deep-seated preference of the investor for bonds dates back well into the last century when external capital was necessary in large amounts to finance early railroad and other U. S. corporate expansion. Furthermore, the great army of involuntary investors, resulting from the aggressive war loan campaigns, in their post-war investment operations naturally felt more conversant with bonds than shares. Probably in most instances there was ignorance concerning stocks, while these same persons claimed at least rudimentary intelligence with respect to bonds.

The characteristic aversion of the North American investor for stocks, apparent until recently, was the antithesis of the attitude of the average investor in nations of more mature investing policies. European investors had for generations been interested in partnership in industry rather than creditorship.

But the enormous resources of great corporations, amassed during recent years of unprecedented prosperity, with the establishment of generous reserves have served to improve the status of stocks in the mind of investors. In numerous instances obligations have been retired or substantially reduced, thus improving the equities of junior stocks.

Attention of many individuals of conservative ideas has been directed forcibly to stocks by publicity attending the great bull market of recent years and has led to purchases of representative issues in innumerable instances. Frequently, in the past few years, investors have entered the stock market with speculative intentions, but, regardless of immediate results, have decided to participate permanently in the growth of the great industries through ownership of shares as investments. As such investments have proved decidedly profitable, the tendency has gathered momentum.

Another important consideration in this movement has been the determined efforts of large public utility companies to establish widespread ownership of their securities among customers. These customer-ownership campaigns account for the absorption of a vast amount of individual capital by corporate stocks. All these factors have operated effectively to divert the attention of the investor from the bond market.

Many able students agree that the pre-eminent position occupied by the bond market heretofore has to a certain extent passed. While undoubtedly the move toward stock investment may proceed too far with resultant readjustment ahead, the recent situation is the result of powerful forces and fundamentally is based upon firm ground. The enormous demand which until recently had developed for stocks indicates to a large extent a comprehensive realization of values previously unrecognized and the desire on the part of the investing public to have an important stake in industry rather than to stand merely on the footing of a creditor.

In so far as this is true and stocks, both seasoned issues and new offerings, are absorbed for investment account the situation is healthy; but sound underwriting bankers familiar with existing conditions would hardly claim that all recent stock offerings have been satisfactorily absorbed for investment purposes. In many instances substantial portions of new issues if not actually taken up on borrowed money have eventually constituted collateral for bank loans, where acceptable, which does not indicate investment buying in the sense that an investor would purchase and pay for a bond. This element in the distribution of new offerings is an important factor in the security-loan situation, which is receiving wide comment from varied sources.

Attempting to distribute new stock issues in a declining market, or even a highly irregular one, would be



P. D. SAYLOR

President of Canada Dry Ginger Ale which has reported profits for the first quarter of this year to be showing substantial increases. The company is engaging in an energetic campaign of sales expansion and anticipates an exceedingly satisfactory year.

futile. The aggressive efforts at distribution of new issues have been based largely on a rising market and development of conditions to turn the tide would naturally curtail such operations. An extensive liquidating movement would lessen the normal accumulation of savings absorbed in this manner.

It is logical to assume that a large proportion of these accumulations would then be absorbed by fixed-interest securities, re-establishing to some extent the prominence of the bond market and causing an upward movement of prices. It is undoubtedly such considerations as these which have given rise to authoritative statements as to the attractiveness of current bond prices.

On the other hand, recent conditions may continue for an extended period; with industry financing itself extensively through stocks. It seems sure, however, that present bond purchasers are buying at about the best prices, on the average, they may expect to witness over a period. If the recent situation represents a permanent change in investment attitude and if emissions of new bonds over the next few years are to be in substantially reduced volume, there is little doubt that many sound outstanding issues will gradually assume some sort of scarcity value.

Institutional demands, particularly of life insurance companies, trust funds and other large investing interests, will continue to grow and absorb an increasing volume of securities. This would be accentuated by retirement of outstanding issues through sinking-fund operations and stock issues. Regardless of how the situation is approached, there is much to substantiate the opinion that purchasers of bonds at prevailing levels will not go far wrong.

The enormous volume of non-banking funds currently loaned on Stock Exchange collateral amounting to around \$4,000,000,000 involves interesting bond market potentialities. Presumably the major portion of these funds would have flowed into the security markets, the bond market receiving a substantial share, had they not been attracted by high money rates.

When and if money rates reach more normal levels, the basis of attraction for these funds will have been removed, and it may be expected that a considerable fraction of funds not in demand for business purposes will be committed to the bond market as offering the most stable and satisfactory medium for employing surplus funds. While such a switching of funds would be inevitable under relatively easy money rates, so long as collateral funds bring rates so far out of line with bond yields there is no probability of such readjustment.

New President

AT THE adjourned annual meeting of shareholders of the Asbestos Corporation, Lieut.-Col. R. F. Massie, D.S.O., of Toronto, was elected president and general manager to succeed the late W. G. Ross. Three other new directors also were added to the board in the persons of G. R. Cottrelle of Toronto, Kenneth T. Dawes and Hon. Walter G. Mitchell, K.C., of Montreal. The vacancies on the directorate were created by the resignations of Beaudry Leaman, William McMaster and W. C. Finley.

Lieut.-Col. Massie is president of the Dominion Fire Insurance Co. The other new directors are also well known. The board now consists of Lieut.-Col. Massie, president; Lord Shaughnessy, vice-president; Hon. Walter Mitchell, Dr. C. W. Colby, J. W. Cook, K.C., G. R. Cottrelle, Kenneth T. Dawes, Philip S. Ross and H. E. Mitchell.

A Destructive Wheat Policy

(Continued from page 33)

harvest in the far south only comes on in March it is quite possible that the crops of the Northern Argentine have already been marketed and that the remaining crop will in whole or in part be in direct competition with the hard wheat of Canada. It is also to be recalled that owing to frost damage a regrettably large share of last year's Canadian crop is considerably below its usual standard. To this must be added the deterioration resulting from the "mixing" that is now more universal and "scientific" than ever before. Further in this connection it would be useless to ignore the tendency of the European miller in case of equality between Canadian and Argentine wheat to give the latter the preference owing to the widely advertised fact that so large a part of the Canadian crop is in the hands of an organization, the purpose of whose existence is to raise the price against the European consumer. In commerce as in other activities of life, while a declaration of war may be fully justified, it naturally provokes retaliation.

Lake navigation closes officially on December 12th. It opened this spring on April 15th. Between those dates grain transportation was suspended. The suggestion may be offered that Canadian grain gave place to Argentine during the winter months because it could not move forward to market during that period. But grain in storage at the eastern lake or Atlantic seaboard ports of either Canada or the United States is not shut off from the world's market because of the suspension of traffic on the lakes. The effort to get it to where it will be available to the world's market is what causes the higher rates secured by lake vessels near the close of each season.

On December 14th, 1928, there was 92 million bushels of Canadian grain at the lake and Atlantic seaboard ports, from which it could economically reach the European markets at any time during the winter. On April 12th there was 43 million bushels still in store at these ports. During the winter months while the Argentine had marketed 150 million bushels of wheat of the harvest which had begun in December and ended in March, Canada had apparently marketed somewhat less than 50 million bushels and held back 43 millions that could have gone forward. But of the 50 millions that had gone out of storage a considerable part had been taken by Canadian millers so that the decrease of 50 millions by export was more apparent than real. Quite obviously the Argentine was interested in getting its crop sold while the world was willing to buy.

Quite as obviously Canada with 150 to 200 million bushels more to sell pursued a definite policy of holding her grain off the market. Then, the European market would have taken it. Now, in view of the near approach of the United States harvest and the large surplus still remaining unsold in Canada, the United States and Argentine, the European market does not want it, and will only take it at prices much below what would have been willingly paid during the winter months. These lowered prices are not acceptable to Canadian holders of wheat. Hence the congestion, and its consequences.

There is no question as to how the congestion was brought about. Nor is there any as to how it might have been avoided. But there does not seem to be any suggestion as to how it may be cured or its consequences limited, least of all by those whose widely proclaimed business policy was its sole and direct cause.

NEW ISSUE

50,000 Shares

Consolidated Press, Limited

Owning and Operating

SATURDAY NIGHT

CANADIAN HOME JOURNAL ONTARIO FARMER

Canadian Baker and Confectioner, Canadian Cigar and Tobacco Journal, Canadian Optometrist and Optician, Construction, Clothier and Haberdasher, Motor Trade, Trader and Canadian Jeweller, Women's Wear, Dominion Dental Journal.

SATURDAY NIGHT PRESS

Class "A" Common Shares
(No par value)

TRANSFER AGENT: National Trust Company, Limited
REGISTRAR: The Toronto General Trusts Corporation.

CAPITALIZATION

	Authorized	To be Outstanding
6½% Twenty-Year Sinking Fund Convertible Gold Debentures	\$800,000	\$800,000
Class "A" Common Shares (no par value)	50,000 shares	50,000 shares
Class "B" Common Shares (non-voting no-par value)	*16,000 shares	

*Held in treasury to provide for the conversion of debentures.

The business of Consolidated Press, Limited, has been in successful operation for over thirty years. It is now one of the outstanding printing and publishing businesses in Canada, owning and publishing "Saturday Night", "Canadian Home Journal", "Ontario Farmer", and several other periodicals. A commercial printing establishment, more generally known as "Saturday Night Press", is conducted by the Company.

The annual net earnings of Consolidated Press, Limited, after depreciation, debenture interest, and income taxes, as certified to by Messrs. Clarkson, Gordon, Dilworth, Guilfoyle & Nash, Chartered Accountants, for the past three years have been as follows:

For the year ending 31st December, 1926	\$ 64,916.38
For the year ending 31st December, 1927	77,783.07
For the year ending 31st December, 1928	177,325.79

On the same basis as above, the net earnings of Consolidated Press, Limited, as estimated by the management, for the four months ended April 30th, 1929, are in excess of \$72,667.

Thus net earnings of the Company for the year ended December 31st, 1928, were equivalent to \$3.54 on each share of Class "A" Common stock to be presently outstanding, while the estimated net earnings of the Company for the first four months of the current year were equivalent to \$1.45 on each share of Class "A" Common stock to be presently outstanding, which is at the rate of \$4.35 per share per annum.

We offer 25,000 shares of this stock for sale and delivery if, as and when issued and received by us and subject to the approval of all legal proceedings by Messrs. Long & Daly, Counsel for the Bankers, and by Messrs. Corley, Keen & Howard, Counsel for the Company.

Application will be made in due course to list these shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

PRICE: \$30.00 per share

R. A. DALY & Co.

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Before the Company is Born

(Continued from Page 31)

the third was a member of the syndicate, and the property was sold to the company in his name, the fourth was a personal friend of the leader of the syndicate, and received his qualification from him; while the fifth was an independent director. On the advice of the solicitor of the company, who was also a member of the syndicate, the directors bought the property in question, and the court held that the company was entitled to rescind the contract of purchase.

In a Supreme Court of Canada decision, reported in 23 S.C.R. 644, a promoter arranged for the company to buy certain property from a third party, then when the property was paid for, the seller, under a secret arrangement, paid part of the purchase price to the promoter, and the Court ruled that this was a secret profit which must be accounted for to the company.

"For instance, if a promoter of a company acquires property ostensibly for the company from a vendor who is by the terms of the bargain to be paid by the company when it comes into existence, either in money or shares, and the company is formed and this agreement is carried out, and part of the price which has been paid by the company finds its way in pursuance of some secret arrangement between the vendor and the promoter into the hands of the latter, that is a secret profit which the promoter who in such a supposed case has put himself in the position of an agent for the company cannot retain. It makes no difference that

in such a case the property may have passed through the hands of the promoter and have been formally conveyed by him to the company; it would be in no sense his own property which he would in such a case be deemed to convey, but the property of the company. In this hypothetical case there would be no contract to rescind; that would not be the appropriate relief; and although the company might not be in a position to ask for rescission by reason of its having conveyed away the property, it would still be entitled to compel the promoter to account for and repay his secret profit, and if any portion of that consisted of paid-up shares of the company issued as such as part of the consideration still held by the promoter, such shares might in a winding-up proceeding be treated as unpaid shares," said the Court.

It follows from this rule that there are two duties imposed upon the promoter:—

(1) To see that the company is provided with a board of directors which in dealing with him will act independently and individually for the company and not for him.

"The object of requiring that the board of directors should in case of this kind be independent persons, free from any control or influence which the promoter could exercise over them, is the protection of the shareholders, and as this includes the protection of future shareholders as well as those who have already become such no ratification by the existing body of shareholders can so



JAS. W. LOCKHART

Who has been admitted to partnership in the firm of Padmore, Lockhart & Company, Limited.

confirm the transaction as to make it free from impeachment by one who has not been an actual party to the confirmation," says the Supreme Court of Canada in the case already referred to.

(2) To make a full and fair disclosure to such directors of all facts which the company ought to know before entering into any contract involving the promoter.

"Without undertaking to give an exhaustive description of the duties of the promoter, they at least include the obligations of selling for a price not exorbitant; concealing nothing that it was proper the directors of the company should know in order to form a fair judgment as to the value of the company; and making no misrepresentations of facts material to the purchase," is the reasoning of the same court.

There are also American cases which hold that even third parties who deal with the promoter must do so "at arms length," and owe a certain measure of good faith to the projected company. In an Oregon case (reported in 153 Pac. 97), A was a promoter and also a secret agent for B to sell certain land belonging to the latter. A organized a company, the company bought the land for \$26,000, gave a mortgage thereon to B for \$21,000, paid the balance of \$15,000 in cash, out of which B paid A a secret commission of \$3,000, the company failed to pay the mortgage, and B attempted to foreclose.

"The secret dealings between you and A entitled us to rescind the sale," the company contended—and won.

"By clothing A with the option as well as the employment to find a purchaser, B equipped him for possible double dealing, and at least placed himself in the position of one who by an innocent act makes it possible for another to deceive a third party who is equally innocent," said the court. "B cannot accept the benefits of a transaction which is tainted with the fraud of his own agent without suffering the consequent penalty of rescission at the election of the injured party."

At the same time there is nothing to prevent the promoter making a profit, if there is no concealment or fraud, and he "plays the game on top of the table."

"Even where the fiduciary relation exists, the rule prohibits only the taking of secret profits by the promoter from the corporation which he promotes. It does not inhibit the taking of open profits. It does not prevent a promoter from buying property, and then organizing a company and selling the property to the company at a profit to himself, so that he does it fairly and openly, and so that there is a body representing the company independently of himself with whom he may deal—a body acting independently for the company, and not merely his own dummies," says a leading textbook on this phase of the question.

It follows logically that the promoter is bound to make a frank disclosure to the public, or to the members thereof whom he induces to become members of the projected company. In the English case of re Madrid Bank, L.R. 2 Eq. 216, it was stipulated in the articles of association that the promoter would receive a certain amount for his services, the promoter concealed the fact that he had secretly agreed to pay a percentage of this amount to some of the directors, and the court held that this voided the whole transaction.

The public is also protected by certain legislative requirements that certain "promotion facts" must be stated in the prospectus of the proposed company. The Dominion Companies Act, for instance, provides that the following information shall be set out in "every prospectus issued by or on behalf of a company, or by or on behalf of any person who is or has been engaged or entrusted in the formation of the company":

(Continued on Page 39)

W. H. Bosley & Co.

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New Issue

\$450,000

Electric Elevator and Grain Company

Limited

First Mortgage 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Series "A"

To be dated January 1st, 1929

To mature January 1st, 1944

Principal and semi-annual interest (January 1st and July 1st) payable in Canadian funds at the principal office of the Bank of Montreal in Halifax, St. John, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, or Vancouver, or in United States funds at the principal office of the Bank of Montreal in New York City. Coupon bonds in denominations of \$1,000, \$500, and \$100 registerable as to principal only.

Redeemable at 105 up to January 1st, 1932, thereafter at 104 up to January 1st, 1935, thereafter at 103 up to January 1st, 1938, thereafter at 102 up to January 1st, 1941, thereafter at 101 up to January 1st, 1943, and thereafter without premium but with accrued interest in each case.

Trustee: The Royal Trust Company

Annual cumulative Sinking Fund for purchase or redemption of Series "A" Bonds commencing January 2nd, 1930, equal to 2 1/2% of the amount of all Series "A" Bonds theretofore certified by the Trustee, together with an amount equal to the annual interest on all Series "A" Bonds previously redeemed by the Company through the Sinking Fund or otherwise.

Legal investment for Life Insurance Companies in Canada

CAPITALIZATION	Authorized	Issued
First Mortgage 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds	\$650,000.00	\$450,000.00
Class "A" Stock, No Par Value	50,000 shares	31,500 shares
Class "B" Common Stock, No Par Value	50,000 shares	31,500 shares

The following information is summarized from his letter to us by Mr. Frederick H. Bole, President of the Company.

THE COMPANY

Electric Elevator and Grain Company, Limited, has been incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario to acquire from the Bole Grain Company, Limited, the ELECTRIC Elevator at Fort William, Ontario, as a going concern. This property has been continuously and profitably operated as a terminal elevator engaged in handling, storing, and conditioning grain for twelve years. The plant has been designed primarily for the rapid handling and conditioning of grain. It is capable of unloading cars at the rate of one hundred per day and of loading boats at the rate of one carload a minute. There are two drying plants and cleaning equipment to take care of 15,000 bushels an hour. The Company owns one Trading Seat and one Clearing Seat on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, and is therefore completely equipped to carry on a general grain merchandising business.

ASSETS

The land, buildings, machinery, and general equipment were appraised by the Sterling Appraisal Company, Ltd., as at November 1st, 1928, and according to its certificate dated November 6th, 1928, have a value, after allowance for depreciation of \$796,689.04. Net current assets, after giving effect to the present financing, as at August 1st, 1928, according to a Balance Sheet verified by Messrs. W. M. Hurley & Co., Chartered Accountants, amounted to \$100,000.00. In addition the Company's seats on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange have a value of \$30,000.00. Total assets, after deducting all current liabilities, are therefore \$926,689.04, or \$2,059.00 for each \$1,000.00 bond to be presently outstanding.

EARNINGS

Messrs. W. M. Hurley & Co., Chartered Accountants, have certified to earnings for years ending July 31st as follows:

1925	1926	1927	1928
\$136,281.22	\$164,615.15	\$167,592.22	\$182,129.53

These earnings have been adjusted to give effect to savings by reason of additional facilities acquired by the new Company amounting to \$12,000.00 per year and allowance has been made for non-recurring expenditures and payments, but provision has been made for full and proper operating charges, depreciation of plant and equipment, maintenance and repairs, interest on loans applicable to the business, but before allowance for Federal Income Tax.

Average earnings for the four years ending July 31st, 1928, were therefore \$162,651.53, equivalent to six times present bond interest requirements with earnings for the last fiscal year substantially in excess of this amount.

MANAGEMENT

The management and control of the new Company will be in the hands of Frederick H. Bole and his associates, David L. Bole and C. H. Smith, all of whom together have been responsible for the conduct of the Electric Elevator business from its inception.

GENERAL

The business in which this Company is engaged is an essential part of one of the great fundamental activities of the Dominion of Canada. The history of the business as a whole, as well as this particular enterprise, has been without exception one of consistent profit and increasing growth. From the standpoint of experienced management, strategic location, adequate and highly efficient equipment and facilities for expansion, the Company is exceptionally well situated to participate profitably in the growth of grain handling and marketing in Western Canada.

We offer these bonds, subject to prior sale, for delivery if, as and when issued and received by us and subject to the approval of all legal proceedings by Messrs. Richards, Sweetman, Fillmore & Riley, Winnipeg, for the Company, and Messrs. Malone, Malone, Sedgewick & Montgomery, Toronto, for the bankers.

PRICE: 98 and accrued interest, to yield about 6.20%.

Harley, Milner & Co.

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The statements contained in this advertisement are not guaranteed, but are based upon information which we believe to be reliable.

Power Progress in Alberta

Important Hydro-Electric Project on Bow River is Well Advanced—Initial Installation of 36,000 h.p.—Plant to Go into Operation in November

ONE of the most interesting of the hydro-electric developments at present being constructed in Western Canada under license from the Department of the Interior is that of the Calgary Power Company, Limited, at what is known as the Ghost site on the Bow river about thirty-three miles west of Calgary.

The undertaking involves the construction of works spanning the Bow River valley immediately below the entrance of the Ghost river, the structures having a total length of almost a mile and providing a head of 105 feet and a pondage of 45,000 acre-feet. The power station, which is designed to contain three 18,000 horse-power units, two of which are being initially installed, is of concrete construction and is integral with a concrete gravity dam founded on rock which will span the existing river channel and adjacent banks. Flanking the concrete dam to the south is an earth (hydraulic) fill dam with a maximum height of about 65 feet which extends about 2,000 feet across bench lands to the higher grounds where the main sluiceway dam will be located to provide for the discharge of surplus waters. To the north the concrete dam connects with Ghost hill, the slopes of which will be first excavated and then covered with an impervious earth blanket. The undertaking also includes the construction of a new traffic bridge across the Ghost river valley and relocation of a portion of the Calgary-Banff highway to connect with the bridge.

The general contract for the work was awarded early in the summer of 1928 and after assembling plant and material at the site, active construction was placed under way about the first of October. Work steadily proceeded during the autumn and winter months and rapid progress has been made. Concrete work on the power station substructure and gravity dam is well advanced while the upstream and downstream gravel toes of the south earth (hydraulic) fill dam have been completed and preparations are well advanced for pumping in the hydraulic fill material which will comprise the central and impervious portion of the dam. A certain amount of work has been done on stripping the surface of Ghost hill and the concrete piers of the Ghost traffic bridge have been completed and are ready for the placing of the steel spans.

With the exception of about two weeks of extremely low temperature in the month of February the work was favoured with exceptionally fine weather throughout the winter and the construction schedule has been well maintained. The advent of warmer weather enabled the work to proceed with greater expedition and it is expected that the plant will go into initial operation some time in November, 1929.

In accordance with the terms of the Dominion Water Power Regulations, under which this development is being constructed, the Department of the Interior has an inspecting engineer resident at the site whose duties are to see that the works are constructed in strict accordance with the plans as approved and to keep a close check upon the actual cost of the undertaking. Weekly progress reports are submitted by this resi-

dent engineer so that the Department is kept closely in touch with all details as the work advances.

The Ghost development when the installation of the initial two units is complete will add 36,000 horse-power to the installed capacity of the Calgary Power Company's system which already includes two other hydro-electric stations on the Bow river, the Horseshoe Falls station with 20,000 horse-power and the Kananaskis station with 11,600 horse-power. The power from these feeds into a transmission network which covers a large part of southern Alberta and serves power to many municipalities including Calgary, Lethbridge, Red Deer, and other centres of lesser population.

Earnings Lower

P. Lyall & Sons Report Current Outlook Good

THE financial report of the P. Lyall and Sons Construction Company for the year ended March 31, 1929, showed lower earnings, when compared with the preceding fiscal year, and also a reduction in working capital. The president, in his remarks, pointed out that the statement included no profits from the Colombia, South American, work, which, he said, was not in good progress, and added that prospects for the current year were encouraging.

Earnings for the year amounted to \$293,630, as compared with \$318,292 in the preceding year, a reduction of 7.75 per cent. Deduction of bond interest at \$7,517; depreciation at \$82,452; preferred dividends at \$59,229, and common dividends at \$134,655 left a surplus for the year of \$9,777, as against \$188,176 in the preceding year. Previous surplus was brought forward at \$546,920, making a total of \$556,697. Deduction of \$62,685, being extra expenses in connection with redemption of all outstanding bonds and changes in the capital stock, left a profit and loss balance in the current report of \$494,012, reducing the company's working capital by \$52,908.

Income Higher

N.Y.C. Railways Reports Gain in Operating Revenue

THE New York Central Railroad Company in its annual report to the stockholders for the year 1928 states that while traffic during the first six months was substantially less than during the same period in 1927, there was a sharp recovery during the last six months; so that business handled in 1928 compared favorably with that in 1927. Operating revenues for the year were \$281,733,244.32, a decrease of \$1,644,066.37, while operating expenses decreased \$5,149,633.05.

The total operating income was \$62,256,698.29, an increase of \$387,826.18. Revenue freight carried amounted to 111,480,773 tons, a decrease of 236,235 tons, compared with 1927, but freight revenue increased \$236,533.11. The company's tonnage of bituminous coal fell off to a considerable extent, as did also the movement of iron ore, but tonnage and earnings of anthracite coal increased materially, due to adjust-



WILLIAM EDWARD WILDER
Prominent Toronto financier, Vice-President of Wood, Gundy and Company, Ltd., and of Holt, Gundy and Company, and a director of a number of Canada's most important industrial enterprises, who died on May 28 in his 40th year. Mr. Wilder was one of the best known and most popular of younger Canadian financiers and his death cuts short a brilliant career.
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

ments in rate arrangements, and there was an increased tonnage of automobiles and parts.

There were 71,338,842 revenue passengers carried, an increase of 243,134. Interline passengers were 147,895 and local passengers 1,182,629 less, while commutation passengers increased 1,573,568. Commenting on these fluctuations, the report draws attention to the continued effect of bus and private automobile competition on the local passenger business and the development of commutation traffic in the New York suburban territory.

Contributing to the decrease of \$5,149,633.05 in operating expenses are a reduction in the rail program, cost of ties, and in maintenance of way forces; also decreased price for coal and a credit adjustment in 1928 of approximately \$3,000,000 in connection with a change in the method of handling pension reserves.

Net is \$476,720

Second Can. Gen. Investment Trust Reports Good Year

NET profits of \$476,720 are reported in the first statement of the Second Canadian General Investment Trust, Limited. The report, which appears over the signatures of W. W. Evans, president, and Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, chairman of the board, covers a period of 13 months ending February 28 last.

The profits were allocated as follows: Dividends at 5½% \$189,006; Proportion of organization expense written off \$84,740; Credit balance forward \$202,973.

The total assets amounted on February 28 to \$9,442,263; invested in 333 securities. The securities on hand were valued at cost, \$8,533,848, though certified by the auditors as having a market value of over \$9,300,000, indicating an unrealized gain in investment, not taken into the balance sheet, in excess of \$765,000.

This and the second annual report of the (first) Canadian General Investment Trust, Limited, managed by the Canadian General Securities, Limited take the public into their confidence by the manner in which details of their securities are set out. In the present case the 333 securities are classified as follows:

per cent.
Bonds and debentures . . . 14.2
Preference shares 11.5
Bank trust and insurance 19.2
Railway and public utility 20.5
Oil shares 6.3
Industrial ordinary shares 37.3

The shares of the third investment trust of the same group are being offered almost exclusively to British investors through the Canadian General Securities (England), Limited. The fourth, also organized on the lines of British investment trusts that are now established in the Dominion, are being placed before Canadian investors. The report emphasizes the fact that in view of the soundness of financial conditions in Canada the "directors have considered it expedient to place an increasing percentage of funds in the securities of well-managed Canadian companies, and look with particular favor on Canadian financial institutions."

Operating Deficit

Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway Hit

THE annual report of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic railroad and the Mineral Range railroad, as forwarded to shareholders yesterday, shows a large operating deficit for both companies for the year 1928, as compared with the previous year.

Gross revenue of Duluth, South

Shore is shown at \$5,045,857, and net earnings at \$913,058, as compared with net earning of \$1,060,175 in 1927. The year's deficit is placed at \$459,953, as against a previous deficit of \$269,736. Assets stand at \$65,508,534, of which figure \$12,152,805 is represented for working capital.

Mineral Range railroad shows a net operating deficit of \$82,918, which, together with deductions of \$99,941 from gross income, shows a net deficit for the year of \$145,423. Profit and loss account shows a debit balance of \$898,748. Assets are shown of \$4,704,301.

New Preferred

B.C. Packers Shareholders Approve Exchange Plan

SHAREHOLDERS of British Columbia Packers, Limited, have approved the provisions of the new 7 per cent. preference shares of the company, which are to be issued in exchange for the preference shares namely British Columbia Fishing and Packing Company, Limited, and Gosse Packing Company, Limited.

Aemilius Jarvis, President of British Columbia Packers, drew attention to the satisfactory results that have been obtained from the operating of British Columbia Fishing and Packing Company, Gosse Packing Company and the Miller Company as a single unit, pointing out that in spite of the fact that this amalgamation of interests had only taken place after the commencement of the fishing season last year, so many economies had been effected that a deficit for the previous year had been converted into a profit of \$800,000 for the fishing season of 1928. Mr. Jarvis spoke with considerable optimism with regard to the future of the company, pointing out that through further organization, many additional economies would be effected this year.

F. E. Burke, Vancouver director, spoke with reference to the greatly improved feeling regarding the industry on the Pacific Coast, pointing out that it was generally recognized



ALEXANDER MCAULEY MURPHY
Who has been elected President of Charles Gurd and Company, Ltd., in succession to the late Mr. Gurd. Mr. Murphy has been Secretary-Treasurer of the company since its organization and was associated in business with Mr. Gurd for more than 42 years.
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

that the industry as a whole was now on a stable basis. This is attributed largely to better organization in fishing companies themselves, together with the better working of conservative regulations.

Hinde & Dauch

Earnings for 1928 Reach \$1.76 on Common

THE financial statement of Hinde & Dauch Paper Company of Canada, Limited, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1928, indicates satisfactory operations during the year. Net earnings amounted to \$773,323, and, after deduction of bond interest, Dominion Government income taxes, depreciation and reorganization and bond expenses amortized, left a balance of \$528,504

available for dividends on the common stock. These net earnings are at the rate of \$1.76 per share on the common stock outstanding.

During the past year the company has extended its facilities for the manufacture of fibre board and corrugated paper board in its plants at Toronto, Trenton and Montreal. The company is, therefore, in a position to handle a substantial increase in business. The sales of the company's products have been growing, but unsatisfactory price conditions, which at present prevail in the trade, may offset the benefits of larger operations.

Salt mining is the third most important and youngest mining industry in Nova Scotia. Commencing with small shipments in 1919 the value of the annual output is now well over \$100,000.

A Record of Growth That Promises Much

THE ONTARIO EQUITABLE gives its Shareholders right to subscribe for one additional share for each five shares held, to finance Equity Life amalgamation.

THE 1929 record of the Ontario Equitable shows an increase to date of 100% in New Business compared with 1928 figures. The actual totals to April 30 were \$4,066,965 for 1929 and \$2,066,685 for 1928. The following figures tell their own story of the growth of this Company:

Year	Insurance in Force	Assets	Policy Reserves
1920	\$ 1,053,300	\$ 174,985	\$ 20,278
1923	24,340,903	1,431,605	1,049,703
1926	33,050,441	3,822,315	2,422,896
Estimated June, 1929	50,500,000	7,500,000	5,175,000

At a Special General Meeting of Shareholders held on May 20th, 1929, approval was given to the agreement for the amalgamation of The Equity Life Assurance Company of Canada with the Ontario Equitable. Authorization was also given to a By-Law respecting an increase in the Authorized Capital Stock from 52,500 shares to 80,000 shares.

The Shareholders of the Equity Life are being paid in cash for their shares, and to take care of this payment 10,500 shares of the new stock of the Company are being offered to Shareholders of record at the close of business on May 25, 1929, on the basis of one share of new stock for every five shares now held, at the price of \$130 per share, the sum of \$40 to be paid on each share in four equal instalments (\$10 being the payment upon the par value of the stock, and the remaining \$30 as premium).

A warrant or warrants will be mailed to each shareholder on June 1st, specifying the number of shares of new stock for which each Shareholder is entitled to subscribe.

The right to subscribe will expire at noon on the 2nd day of July, 1929, on or before which date warrants to subscribe must be returned and payment made to the Chartered Trust and Executor Company, 34 King St. West, Toronto.

Separate warrants have been issued for fractional shares, and while no subscription will be accepted for less than a full share, the holder of a fractional warrant may sell or purchase other "rights" in order to make up a full share. The Company will neither buy, sell nor adjust "rights," but any shareholder wishing to buy or sell "rights" may do so through any broker, as the Company's shares are listed upon the Toronto Stock Exchange.

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—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

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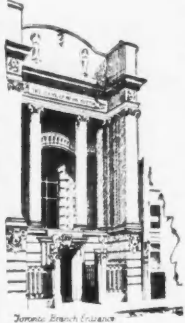
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ASSETS. Equal to \$1820. for each \$1000. bond.

CONVERSION. Convertible on basis of eight no par value common shares for each \$500 bond up to May 1st, 1934, seven common shares to May 1st, 1936, six common shares to May 1st, 1938, and five common shares to May 1st, 1939.

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Europe and U.S. Prosperity

General Recession in U.S. Would Find Immediate and Severe Reaction Abroad Through Recall of Funds—Present Situation Seen as Serious Potential Menace

By LEONARD J. REID,

Acting Editor of The Economist, London.

OF THE financial phenomena which have characterized the post-war era none is of greater importance than the emergence of the United States as an international lender on a large scale. American purchases of foreign bonds, which before the war were almost negligible, amounted to over 1,000 million dollars in each of the four years 1925-28. European countries have also benefited greatly from short term credit supplied by the American banks, and the amount of funds still held abroad by these banks, and recallable at short notice, is believed to be very considerable.

The capacity to make these large loans and investments in foreign securities is in part due to the opportunities the United States derived from the world war, but to a much greater extent it arises from the extraordinary prosperity of America in the last few years. This prosperity has resulted in a great accumulation of funds available for investment both by individuals and by corporations. This accumulation in its turn has led to a demand for securities to levels which on an earnings basis often appear quite unwarranted. Hence American investors have turned their attention to other countries. At the same time, as the huge figures of brokers' loans testify, it has led to a vast amount of speculative buying, based on the anticipation that this prosperity will continue, or increase. Not only have bankers' funds been utilized in this way, but the liquid resources of the great corporations have also been put to remunerative use in supporting the bull position on the stock markets.

While the prosperity continues, and if these anticipations prove correct, all will be well, but if the prosperity should break a position of danger, not only to America, but to her European debtors as well, is almost bound to develop. The calling in of the loans from the corporations will inevitably lead to realizations of their holdings by those who have bought with borrowed money. If these liquidations reach the large scale which many authorities fear possible, security values are bound to fall far from their present high levels. The wave of liquidation would also involve the European stock exchanges in so far as those securities which are quoted on Wall Street, or in which American speculators are interested, are concerned, and the banks in these centres would be called upon to avert a panic by a free extension of credit. At the same time their own resources would be reduced by the recall of the American balances which they were holding.

Happily there seems no reason to fear an immediate break in the prosperity of the United States. Unfilled orders of the Steel Corporation in March were the highest for many years, and exports during the first two months of 1929 represented a record in volume, and in value were second only to the years of high prices just after the war. The National City Bank made an examination of corporation profits for 1928 which were reported up to the beginning of March. This examination showed that the total profits of 527 trading and manufacturing companies increased by 21½ per cent. of the profits in 1927.

Should a downward trend become apparent one of the factors which has assisted to create the present prosperity, the growth of the instalment buying system, must be a source of potential danger. A discussion of the merits and demerits of this system would be out of place here, but it must involve producers depending on a regular income from buyers who have been supplied with goods at some time past. Reduced prosperity, meaning reduced incomes for many, would make some, at least, of those payments impossible and would correspondingly weaken the position of a great number of producers.

As has been said, no immediate break is likely, but the present situation has such grave potential weaknesses that America's debtors are well-advised to consider their position in the event of any break in that country's prosperity becoming apparent. The unfortunate reactions it would necessarily have in Europe might be mitigated by co-operative action by the Central Banks, and the possibilities of such action have, no doubt, been considered by those responsible for their policies.

Concerted action to replenish the available resources in those centres most affected by the recall of balances to New York, and in those whose stock markets suffered most from the fall in security values should be possible. Bankers, it is to be hoped, would be sufficiently alive to the importance of united action in such an eventuality for those who were in the fortunate position of being little affected to be willing to weaken their own position for the benefit of their less fortunate brethren, since in the long run such a policy would be in the best interests of all.



CHARLES S. BAND

Of Toronto, who has been appointed a Vice-President of Gutta Percha and Rubber Limited. Mr. Band is also a director of Godrich Elevator and Transit Company, Limited, Dominion Bakeries Limited and Standard Elevator Company of Winnipeg.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

Before the Company is Born

(Continued from Page 38)

(a) The number and amount of shares and debentures which, within the two preceding years, have been issued, or agreed to be issued, as fully or partly paid up otherwise than in cash, and in the latter case the extent to which they are so paid up, and in either case the consideration for which those shares or debentures have been issued or are proposed or intended to be issued;

(b) The names and addresses of the vendors of any property purchased or acquired by the company, or proposed so to be purchased or acquired, which is to be paid for wholly or partly out of the proceeds of the issue offered for subscription by the prospectus, or the purchase or acquisition of which has not been completed at the date of issue of the prospectus, and the amount payable in cash, shares, or debentures, to the vendor, and where there is more than one separate vendor, or the company is a sub-purchaser, the amount so payable to each vendor; Provided that where the vendors or any of them are a firm the members of the firm shall not be treated as separate vendors;

(c) The amount, if any, paid or payable as purchase money in cash, shares or debentures, for any such property as aforesaid, specifying the amount, if any, payable for good will;

(d) The amount, if any, paid within the two preceding years, or payable, as commission for subscribing or agreeing to subscribe, or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions, for any shares in, or debentures of, the company, or the rate of any such commission; Provided that it shall not be necessary to state the commission payable to sub-underwriters;

(e) The amount or estimated amount of preliminary expenses;

(f) The amount paid within the two preceding years or intended to be paid to any promoter, and the consideration for any such payment;

(g) Full particulars of the nature and extent of the interest, if any, of every director in the promotion of, or in the property proposed to be acquired by, the company, or where the interest of such director consists in being a partner in a firm, the nature and extent of the interest of the firm with a statement of all sums paid or agreed to be paid to him or the firm in cash or shares or otherwise by any person either to induce him to become, or to qualify him as, a director, or, otherwise for services rendered by him or by the firm in connection with the promotion or formation of the company.

Of course these are merely the outstanding points, but will justify this general principle:—

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SATURDAY NIGHT

WOMEN'S SECTION



TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 1, 1929

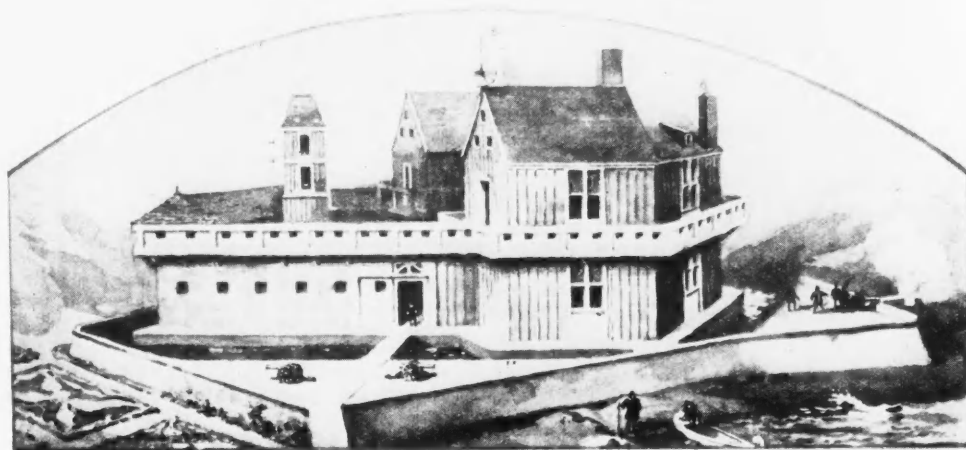


MADAME HÉBERT AND HER CHILDREN
From the group on the Hébert Monument at Quebec.
—Photo from Public Archives, Ottawa.

The Mother of New France

(Marie Rollet Hébert)

By ALICE WETHERELL



THE HABITATION AT QUEBEC
From a modern drawing made from print in Champlain's Journal.



GUILLAUME COUILLARD
Son-in-law of Madame Hébert.
—Photo from Public Archives, Ottawa.

A TRANS-ATLANTIC airship is required to-day to stir our feelings to a high dramatic pitch of hope and fear. Three hundred years ago a simple sailing vessel carried enough significance to change the history of three countries and to provide a tragic drama of unspeakable suspense to the little colony of New France on the old rock of Quebec.

One summer morning of 1629, an Indian climbed the rock to tell Champlain that three strange ships were sailing near the Island of Orleans. For nearly a year in alternate hope and fear, Champlain had been watching for these ships, either English or French. The previous year the English ships had come and met defiance from his tiny band, so poorly fortified but so courageous. But now the great man knew his hour was near. Report had told him that the English ships on their return toward Tadousac had encountered the long-expected fleet from France with fresh supplies and new colonists. For many months Champlain and his small band had waited daily for the news of this encounter. Through silence and suspense and slow starvation had the autumn and the winter passed, with no sign of either French or English ships.

But here at last were ships, now that the emaciated, hopeless little party were all but spent. This was no time to present a bold front to the enemy, who knew too well the intended destination of those precious French supplies now theirs. They were quite aware that they were starving New France's last remaining settlers.

The winter had been a tragic one for the little colony of fewer than a hundred souls, and by May each person had been apportioned a ration of seven ounces of peas a day. Parkman tells us that "the garden of the only thrifty settlers had been ransacked for every root or seed that could afford nutriment." But even this could not last for ever and at last no place but the woods remained for hunting food.

By this time some of the French had gone off with the Indians to avoid the fate of many of their starved and starving brethren. Others even now were attempting to reach Gaspé in the forlorn hope of finding there some fishing boats from France to take them to their safe homeland. When Champlain heard, from the Indian fisherman, the first news of the arrival of the Kirkes, his few remaining men were desperately digging in the woods for herbs and roots to help them live a few more days or weeks. As, watching the white-flagged ship approach, he quickly gathered his poor depleted band, Champlain knew that all was over—but surrender.

It was a sad New France that had survived that awful winter and spring of 1629. There was the store-house of the fur-traders; there was the "habitation," there was the stone convent of the Recollets and Jesuits, which had lived through an Iroquois attack; there were the few wooden huts of the French and Indians. But most important in that little colony was the stone house of "the only thrifty settlers."

With the departure of Champlain for France, many of the wooden houses were already empty, the convent was deserted, but in the stone house there lived a mother with her grown and growing family. Of the fourteen men, seven women and nine children who remained in New France throughout the English occupation, Marie Hébert, the mistress of the stone house, meant most to the new colony and to the future of her adopted land.

The first woman colonist, the first farmerette, the first teacher, Marie had proved herself in the twelve years with New France, as she was about to prove herself in the three years of English rule, deserving of her highest title.

When Marie Hébert surveyed the life work of her husband who had died the year before, and her own labours for all these years, the cultivated farm and garden which had spent itself so proudly in the service of her starving people, every foot of land won by ceaseless toil and courage; when she looked upon the little mounds beneath which rested her brave husband and her daughter, that first bride of New France who died in giving birth to her first child; then she knew beyond all doubt that the dust of her adopted country was too dear for her to leave. Even with Champlain gone and her priests and comforters returned to France, she felt that she must stay to carry on the work to which she had already sacrificed her best and dearest.

What those three long years under English protestant rule meant to this devout French Roman Catholic none can well imagine. Champlain's confidence in her may have afforded her some comfort. For well she could remember Champlain telling her how carefully he had chosen her and Louis as his first colonists. As one of the survivors at St. Croix Island in 1604, when half the party had succumbed to scurvy or to cold; again at Port Royal, at first alone and then with Marie and her wife, Louis Hébert had so impressed Champlain that he knew at once that they would

make ideal settlers for the strange, hard life of the new country. But even with this consoling confidence of so great a leader as Champlain, Marie Hébert, even with her strong nature schooled by selfless service, sometimes must have had regrets that she had not returned to France as did Champlain and others of the noble band.

Even before she had arrived at Quebec, Madame Hébert had begun to act her role of Mother of New France. Thriftily supplied with provisions for her little family, all might have been well on the long voyage, had not the high seas shown their stormiest face. Through lack of water, through sickness and through storms, almost every member of the party despaired of ever reaching land alive. An eyewitness tells that one of the "fathers" confessed every one and prepared himself for death. Not even the tiniest children were forgotten, and the priests were "touched with compassion when Dame Hébert raised the smallest of her children that he might receive as well as all the others the benedictions of the Fathers."

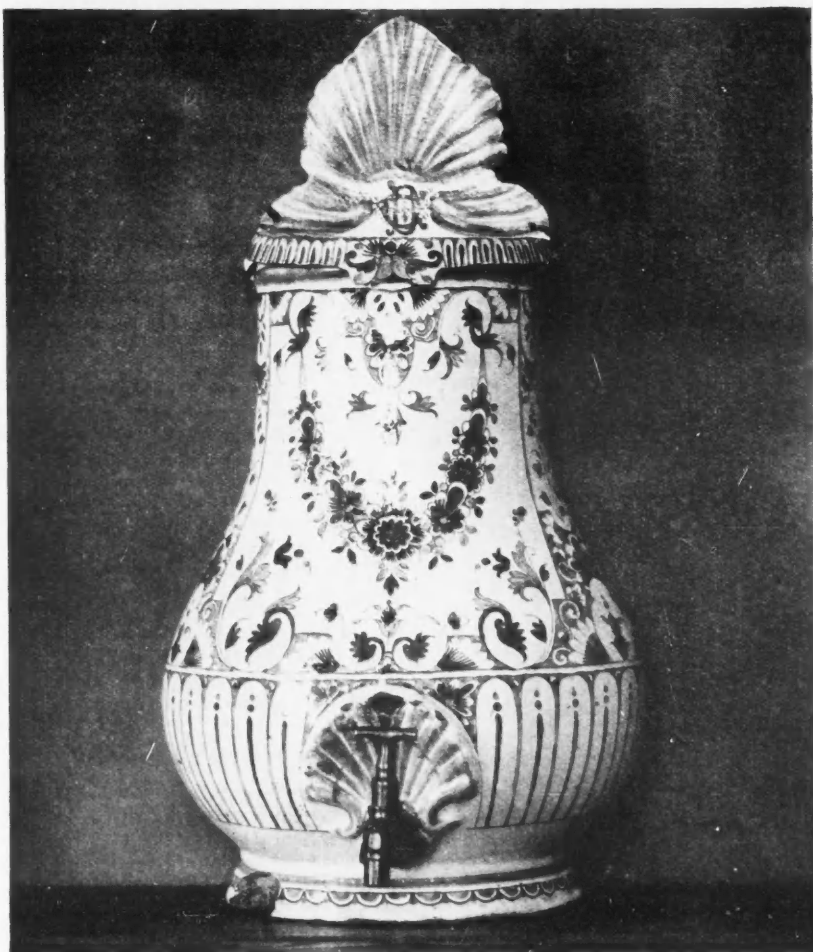
Safe at last from the terrors of the sea, the disheartened, sick and hopeless party did reach Tadousac where they landed to give thanks for their deliverance. Here, in a chapel made of pine branches and adorned with wild flowers by the women and children, the holy father said mass. It is written by a descendant of Madame Hébert: "Our Lord at the voice of the priest descended to that humble altar sacrificially for the first time on the banks of the Saint Lawrence since the founding of Quebec."

When they arrived at Quebec, all the ship supplies, all of Madame Hébert's private resources, and practically all the food that was being brought for the little band already there, had been used to keep the suffering passengers from starvation. Father Sagard tells us that "there remained

warmth and shelter. Madame Hébert with bright and shining eyes went to and fro placing her furniture, arranging her linen in cupboards and setting on the dresser the pretty dishes and near the fire her copper bake kettle."

In Marie Hébert's twelve years in Quebec, so full of difficulty and tragedy, opportunities were many for her to prove herself the Mother of New France. The Fur Company after inducing the family to come from France, by a promise of two hundred crowns a year for three years, now agreed to give them but half that amount, and that, only on condition that they should serve the company and sell to them the produce of their farm at cheap French prices, receiving payment in goods marked at high colonial rates. In addition to this, Louis Hébert, an apothecary by profession, was to serve the company as their chemist without reward. Sorely trying as was this breach of faith, it did not shatter the hope of the new colonists any more than did the brutal killing of their cattle by the Iroquois. The Mother of New France met such disasters as they came, cultivating her growing patch of land, keeping her house, training her children, and acting mother to all who came.

In spite of lack of social life so-called, Marie Hébert's home was a rendezvous for all. To her house came the religious fathers to gain encouragement for their disheartening labours. To her came the Indian mothers and their children to learn her language and that religion that made her such a kindly mother to them all. To her, too, came for companionship the few women of her own country whose husbands or whose fathers were the servants of the fur company. It has been said that Champlain's child wife, Helen, in her four years' sojourn in Quebec, "saw no women but those of her own household." But anxious as



THE URN BROUGHT OUT FROM FRANCE BY LOUIS HÉBERT.

only a barrel of pork so small that one man was able to carry it on his shoulders to the "habitation."

Until 1846 there still stood near the Place d'Armes an elm tree under which the Héberts are said to have pitched their tent when first they landed in New France. But it is of their later dwelling, the stone house, that so many pen pictures have survived the ages. Madame Conant tells us:

"Champlain viewed with profound joy the building of this house. It appeared to him a flower of hope under the wide blue sky. He had at last a true fireside in New France. With what happiness Hébert kindled the first fire on the hearth. Instead of a tent soaked with dew they had at last a solid roof over their heads and the comfort of

she was to Christianize the Indians and to learn their language, it is scarcely credible that she, too, at some time or other, would not seek out the mother of the colony for comfort and advice.

At last, after her greatest test, (that starving year before the English came), had left her unafraid, this much-tried woman was quite prepared to face the question of the Kirkes and Champlain, whether her home should now be in old France or in the colony that she had helped so much to build. She had lived through the rule of more than one fur company with the religious quarrels of the Huguenots and Catholics. With the confidence of a woman who knew how to handle circumstances, Marie (now married to Guillaume Hubou) decided to remain upon her

hard-earned estate, and to hope and pray for the quick return of her own people.

The Hébert estate was of no small proportions. In their years of ceaseless labours they had added unto their possessions until they owned at Louis Hébert's death, beside a lot on the Saint Charles River, all the land at present occupied by Laval University, the Basilica and the seminary, and by the houses on Hébert and Couillard Streets. The Seignior of Saulain Matelot and at St. Joseph with the title Sieur d'Espinay had been rewarded for their great industry and competence.

It would seem that a friendless time lay ahead for Marie Hébert now that the English were in New France, already inciting hatred in the Indians who had come to like the French. But soon she found her mother comfort more than ever in demand. The Indian men soon realized that the British had no interest in their welfare but only in the work that they could do, and came to Madame Hébert for her consolation. The Indian mothers and their children more than ever were her devoted worshippers. She went on, faithfully with her work, at peace with the English, but hoping and praying for the French return.

Well it was for Madame Hébert that at last England and France did come to terms. Seeing an opportunity of receiving from the French government a long-due remnant of his queen's dowry, King Charles I, of England, offered to give up New France upon the payment of this debt. Thus at last, in three years, the French came back to put heart into the failing colony. Of this return the Jesuit, Le Jeune, has given a touching picture:

"We saw at the foot of the fort the poor settlement of Quebec all in ashes. The English who came to this country to plunder and not to build up not only burned a greater part of the buildings but also all of that poor settlement of which nothing now is to be seen but the ruins of its stone walls. The Héberts when they saw our ships coming in with the white flags upon the mast, knew not how to express their joy. But when they saw us in their home to celebrate the holy mass, which they had not heard for three years. Good God! what joy! Tears fell from the eyes of nearly all, so great was their happiness. Oh how heartily we all sang the Te Deum!"

Scarcely less than Marie Hébert's joy at the French return was that of an Indian, La Nasse. The Jesuits he sought without delay, declaring that he and his small son would not leave them until chased away. Many a time did Madame Hébert tell the fathers the tragic story of this man who had come to her so often to express his longing for the French return. And many a time with anger and with tears did the Indian himself relate to them how the English had molested him on his little patch of land until at last he had to move to a nearby island, there to farm in peace.

"I would not exchange my two pupils for the best audience in France," wrote Le Jeune. The two pupils to whom he refers were the small son of La Nasse, the Indian, and a tiny negro lad whom the Kirkes with admiration and with confidence had left with Madame Hébert when they returned to England.

Marie Hébert, mother of the little colony, French and Indians alike, and now mother of a negro waif, was not ignored by her native land. For her courage and her faith the French king created a fief in favour of her son-in-law, Guillaume Couillard, granting him the privilege and title of seigneur, and in 1668 Louis Couillard, her grandson and owner of the title de l'Espinay, was given a seal by Louis XIV. The arms and seal of these two early seigneurs of New France, together with a priceless urn brought from old France by Louis Hébert, are now in a convent in Quebec. "Dieu aide au premier colon," reads the inscription on the seal, so carefully guarded by descendants through so many generations.

From New France, too, has the mother of the colony received a tribute. In the City Hall Square at Quebec there stands a monument of striking significance. High on a pedestal is the upright figure of Louis Hébert offering to his Maker the first sheaf of grain grown on Canadian land, and at the base is the son-in-law, Guillaume Couillard, the first tiller of Canadian soil. On the opposite side, at the base, sits Marie Rollet Hébert, instructing from a book three children gathered about her, the first real school in the new country.

Honoured by her native land and her adopted country, the greatest honour comes to Marie Hébert through her descendants. Father LeClerq once said: "The Hébert family has produced and will produce hereafter good subjects, the most important and zealous in the colony." Can any greater tribute remain for the Mother of New France than the fulfilment of this prophecy which has come through such descendants as Joliet, de Lys, de Ramezays, Tachés, Bouchers and Taschereaus.

The Onlooker in London

Guests of the Prince

THERE was a brilliant scene at St. James's Palace when the Prince of Wales received the delegates to the Military Medicine and Pharmacy Congress. Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, who presented the delegates, was the only one of the 80 people present not in uniform. The Secretary for War appeared in morning dress. The others present wore the uniforms of nearly every nation in the world. The sky-blue of the French, the field-grey of the Germans, and the khaki of the

them. His Royal Highness had walked over from York House attended by his secretary, Sir Godfrey Thomas, and Captain Aird, his equerry. The Prince and his equerry both wore the uniform of the Welsh Guards, the Prince's attire being the undress uniform of colonel of that regiment. After the Secretary for War had presented each delegate separately, the Prince chatted with them for about half an hour. Another day this week the Prince of Wales drove in State from Buckingham Palace to St. James's Palace for the holding of the

garden entrance to St. James's Palace by the playing of the National Anthem by the band of the guard of honour. Later, the Prince presided over a meeting of the Privy Council held by the Counsellors of State at York House, St. James's.

Armoured Knights in a Tank

REHEARSALS are in full swing on eleven gigantic "stages" in various parts of the country for the Royal Tournament, which opens at Olympia on May 23. The Queen and the Prince of Wales will be present on the first day. The great attraction this year is expected to be the "Battle of Albuhera," staged by the "Die Hards" of that action, the first battalion of the Middlesex Regiment. The battle is being rehearsed on the parade grounds at Catterick Barracks. All the popular features will be included in the tournament, such as the naval field-gun competition, cavalry display, musical drives and rides. A tank unit from Lydd will stage an ancient and modern military scene designed to illustrate the dawn of mechanisation in fighting power. The tanks will dress one of their vehicles as a moving castle of old, with knights in armour manning the turret, and give a representation of St. George attacking the dragon.

The Season's Engagement

OPINION is divided on the question of which function really marks the opening ceremony of the London season—the first night of German opera at Covent Garden, or the private view of the Royal Academy exhibition at Burlington House. The two functions always follow each other closely. Today the Queen holds her first Court, followed by another to-morrow evening. This week her Majesty opened the new wing of the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital. Later in the month came the Chelsea Flower Show, the Military Tournament at Olympia, the Aldershot Tattoo, the Empire Eve Ball, and Empire Day itself, when Princess Mary will open the summer sale of the Royal School of Art Needlework. The anniversary of the Queen's birth is the 26th. June, as usual, is a very busy month. The King's birth anniversary and the ceremony of trooping the colour, Eton's celebrations of the "Fourth," the Derby, the

start of May Week at Cambridge, and the Oaks all take place in the first week. Lawn tennis at Wimbledon will be in full swing, and the theatrical garden party will be followed by Alexandra Rose Day. The Test Matches start at Lord's, and the four-day Ascot race meeting comes two days later. The International Horse Show opens at Olympia, and the "Zoo" gives a centenary garden party. Probably there will be two more Courts and a Royal garden party late in June or early in July. July starts with Dominion Day, Henley Regatta, the rose show at Chelsea, the Oxford and Cambridge match at Lord's, the Richmond dog show, the Eton and Harrow match and ball, and the Royal Air Force display at Hendon take us along to Goodwood race meeting and the passing-bell of the London season. Goodwood opens on the 30th, and by August 6th exhausted social enthusiasts will be able to recuperate in the breezes of Cowes. The King's first public appearance will probably be at Ascot.

The Royal Academy

THOSE critics who foretold that opposing theories of painting were to be reconciled in the first year of Sir William Llewellyn's presidency of the Royal Academy have been disappointed. There is no marked departure from precedent in this year's exhibition. There is an increasing difficulty in getting sufficiently big centres for the large gallery. Its height demands works great in scale, and such are infrequently painted today. Sir William Llewellyn's "Sir William Plender," an excellent portrait of its kind, has place of honour on the long wall, but not being a full length, circumstance is given it by draping it top and bottom with crimson and old gold. Mr. Glyn Philpot's "The Lady Lloyd of Dolobran," a full-length and well-painted picture, hangs opposite, and it is similarly draped. A like manner of surround is given the Royal portraits—Mr. Oswald Birley's of the King, Mr. Campbell Taylor's of the Queen, and Mr. Meredith Frampton's of the Duke of York. There are an unusually large number of Royal portraits this year, for the "Queen of the Belgians," by Paul Ivanovitch; "Princess Beatrice," by Sir Arthur Cope, and the "King of Siam," by Mr. Oswald Birley, are found elsewhere in the galleries. Sir William Orpen has several portraits, notably one of "Sir Ray Lankester"; his "Right Hon. Neville Chamberlain," too, is good. Mr. Maurice Greiffenhagen paints "W. T. Courtauld, Esq.," in a characteristic upright, and hits off an Eton boy to the life. Apart from the interest as to what has been "hung" in the Academy, there is naturally much discussion and criticism on pictures which have not been accepted by the Academy jury. Mrs. Dod Proctor is again in the limelight, but this time for a rejected Academy picture, namely, "Virginal," a life-size picture of a nude girl holding a grey dove in her hands. "The Young Roman," a striking picture of a boy sitting astride a chair, by Mrs. Proctor, has been hung on the line, but not her important work, which many of the critics consider to be as good as her exhibits in previous Academies since acquired for national collections.

Unclaimed Bank Deposits

HOW do folk come to forget money? It is reported that a deposit of some thousands of pounds in a Birmingham bank is being claimed after a lapse of 50 years! Not long ago it was announced that another bank—in Lancashire, too!—held a large sum which had been unclaimed for 80 years, and so many absent-minded holders fail to claim the dividends due on Government stock that the Exchequer benefits to the extent of a quarter of a million annually through their remissness. When Goheen converted the National Debt in 1899, over 12,000 notices sent to stockholders were returned "unknown," and after every possible inquiry had been made £7,850,000 remained unclaimed.

Sir J. M. Barrie's Generosity

IT MUST have been a particular satisfaction to Sir James Barrie, as a former journalist, to find that his gift of the manuscript of "The Twelve Pound Look," which had collected the dust in one of his drawers for nearly twenty years, was the means of raising 2,350 guineas for the Press Fund. He thus benefits colleagues who have fallen on hard times of which he had experience in his early days. When Sir Herbert Morgan raised his auctioneer's hammer many must have thought that if the unpretentious looking sheets raised a hundred guineas they would have done very well. But the first bid was a thousand guineas, and the total rapidly mounted to the figure at which it was knocked down to Mr. Gabriel Wells, of New York, who is a connoisseur in these matters and who, it may be assumed, has not entirely subjected his commercial instincts to his charitable impulse. Sir

James's whimsical humor must have come into play when he recalled his early experiences in the sixpenny chop-houses of Fleet Street, in contrast with the fact that these tattered sheets of what in the old days he would have called "copy" had brought in many times their weight in gold. The famous dramatist is a man of modern tastes, and it is doubtful if he spends £500 a year on himself, whereas his income has gone well into five figures. He has played the Good Samaritan as the adopted father of more than one family of orphans. Some years ago a literary gentleman got into difficulties and owed Sir James several thousands in the way of fees, but Sir James never troubled to try to collect the amount. He is one of the most vivacious of conver-

their specimens to send the choicest exhibits to France. Schoolboys wonder why their hobby appeals so strongly to their elders. "Stamp collecting is a very serious hobby," one expert explained in an interview. "It can be ranked by the side of the collection of Old Masters and works of art. A lot of nonsense is talked about stamps. People will tell you they collect them because of the geographical or historic interest. Rubbish! They collect them just because they are stamps. It is impossible to give any single reason why people collect them. More than 100 books have been written on the subject. Philatelists are people with the collecting instinct, and stamps attract them by the beauty of their design, their rarity, and their value. They



PRINCESS ELIZABETH ENJOYS THE SUNSHINE
Princess Elizabeth, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of York was out recently in the sunshine. Picture shows the little Princess leaving Hyde Park.

Belgian mingled to make a brilliant second Levée, which his Royal Highness, enhanced by the glittering medals which most of the delegates displayed upon their breasts. The delegates were conducted to the Throne Room where the Prince joined Life Guards. He was received at the

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The marriage of the Hon. Katharine Hewart, daughter of the Lord Chief Justice and Lady Hewart, to Mr. Eliot Hodgkin, took place in the Temple Church on June 1. Picture shows the Hon. Katharine Hewart and Mr. Eliot Hodgkin. Miss Hewart accompanied her father, the Lord Chief Justice of England, and Lady Hewart to Canada when the former was the distinguished guest of the Canadian Bar Association in Toronto last summer.

sationalists, as one could see from the animated gestures of himself and his neighbours at the dinner-table, one of whom was the Prime Minister, with whom he has been on friendly terms for many years. Mr. Baldwin finds himself from time to time in literary company, and surely no one is more entitled to do so than a cousin of Rudyard Kipling.

When Mr. Shaw Became Popular

HOW long has Mr. Shaw been a popular dramatist? According to the Stage Society this notable event took place twenty-five years ago. An amusing serial history of the society (with which the Three Hundred Club is amalgamated) is being published on the back of their programme. Today's instalment at the performance of "After All" remarks that "in 1904 the ordinary person had slightly lessened the intellectual gulf that must always divide him from a member of the Stage Society, and had begun to applaud the comedies of Bernard Shaw." The intellectuals, therefore, abandoned him for a time, indulging "in a fierce passion for the works of Brieux," and even producing an early play of Ibsen's which "sank to the criminal depth of soliloquy." But in 1908 the Stage Society touched wood and discovered Arnold Bennett.

A Serious Hobby

THIS is an important month for philatelists. More than 30,000,000 stamps—the whole stock of one firm—were sold by auction in London this week, and on May 16 an international exhibition opens at Le Havre. Collectors are looking over

offer such a big and varied field that there are always new worlds for the enthusiast to conquer.

Captain L. J. Gilbert-Lodge, the hon. secretary of the Royal Philatelic Society, has said that stamp collecting is a fine relaxation for the man who works with his brain. The Society has among its members lawyers, doctors, and other professional men. "I know nothing which takes a man's mind more away from his business worries than poring over a stamp collection," he said. "That is probably the reason why so many professional men take it up as a hobby." Perhaps the most painstaking collector of stamps was a Sussex man who many years ago collected used penny stamps to face value of more than £50,000. The stamps are now hung, strung together in countless festoons, in the Stamp House, near Aldwick, where the King is staying.

Famous Author's Views of Life

AN IMMENSE collection of autograph letters, MSS., and rare copies of first editions, is to be sold at Sotheby's shortly, especially interesting being those of Robert Burns and "Clarinda," Dr. Johnson, Boswell, Dickens, Thomas, Hardy, Swinburne, R. L. Stevenson, Kipling, and Bernard Shaw. There is one letter (dated 1920) in which Hardy says he has decided "that it is worth while to live to be eighty to discover what friends there are about me up and down the world, and that my judgment against the desirability of being so long upon earth is, therefore, for a long time at least, suspended." The view of Stevenson, who died comparatively young,

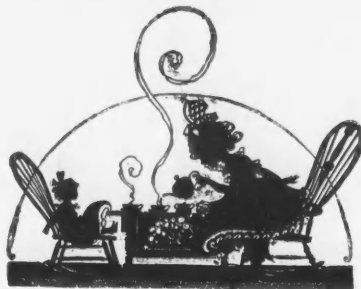
(Continued on page 27)



THE KING'S GRANDSONS
The Hon. George and Gerald Lascelles, sons of Princess Mary, feeding the ducks and sparrows on the bank of the Serpentine in Hyde Park, London.

AT FIVE O'CLOCK

with
Jean Graham



FOR those fond of outdoor joys, Woodbine Week, in the merry month of May, holds many diversions. Of course, like all sports in the open air, the races depend almost altogether for their success on the mood of the Weather Man. Usually, however, the powers that rule the winds and the clouds decree that Opening Day shall be dry and warm. This year the weather convention held good, and the thousands that assembled on the eighteenth met under a clear sky, without a breeze to furrow the silver-

buys a marriage licence—which is a ticket in the greatest lottery on Earth. And so the game goes on, taking one chance after another. So the Woodbine give-and-take is not so different from the everyday luck or disaster. After all, most of the fun lies in planning what one would do if the horse on which one has placed a few dollars should prove a winning long shot. Just think of all the wonderful things you could buy for every member of the family. So we build our castles in Spain, until a shout from the grand

tion, and her listeners were wafted away to the narrow streets of Jerusalem on the highways of Canton or the hill villages of India, as her fancy dictated. Miss Garrett's voice had that Celtic touch of tragedy which appeals to every heart, and all of us felt anew the pathetic lot of those who are shut away from the ordinary lot of those who enjoy the small cares and joys of humanity. To be "different" in the isolation which must be the leper's lot is the saddest feature of all. However, even in this distress, modern research has brought relief. There is an oil which is found in Burmah, which, in some cases, has a curative effect on this malady hitherto considered incurable. So, there seems to be balm in Gilead, even for this affliction—and light has dawned after long centuries of gloom. And what shall be said of those who go forth to help and to heal those who are so sorely troubled? We have known something of the heroism of Father Damien, and Miss Garrett told in eloquent words of the work of Father Conrady in South China. A noble band of workers are all these fighters of a plague—with a courage that shows the human race at its best.

Opera

The music rises—falls again—
And almost dies away;
The singer's glorious, liquid notes
Wrap me in golden spray.

The sobbing of the violins,
The sweet flute's plaintive strain
Reach to my soul, and fill my eyes
With pleasure that is pain.

The lights grow dim, and far away
As in a dream they shine—
And Time and Space for me are not,
Nor can my thoughts confine.

For in the music-flooded gloom
I feel your hand touch mine.
—Janet Read in John O'London.

The Perambulating Church

By Blodwen Davies

A HUNDRED horses, heads bent, harness creaking, marching abreast down the untrodden ice of Hillsborough River to Charlottetown, sixty-five years ago, were enough to rouse the enthusiasm of any community and the banks were lined with the curious as the horses and their freight drew near the capital. On two huge runners they were pulling a church!

You may see the building today, converted into a convent on Pownall Street, but few even in Charlottetown, remember the story attached to it.

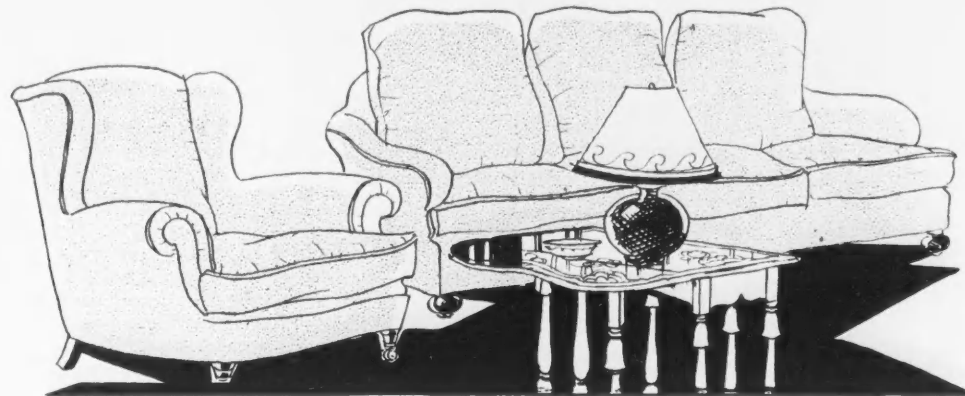
The plain old building was put up in 1803 under the direction of the famous and energetic Bishop MacEachren, at St. Andrews. It looked pretty much like a house even in those days and he regretted that, though it was substantial and comfortable, it certainly did not have an ecclesiastical air. However, the church continued in use until 1864 when the people of St. Andrews built a new and finer church of orthodox church design. Meantime the nuns of Charlottetown were badly in need of a school building and the people of St. Andrews offered them the building if they could get it down to Charlottetown. They were willing to help, if the nuns really wanted it.

So early in the new year workmen went to St. Andrews and with the help of the people, in a month's time had the church ready for its long journey down to Charlottetown. It was at least nineteen miles between the two places, and the job was a big one to tackle.

On the first of March the little army of farmers turned up with their hundred horses. They had to build a road from the site of the church to the river, over marshy ground and that kept them busy for the first day.

The rivers of Prince Edward Island are more like tidal arms of the sea, and cut deeply into the land, almost severing the province into parts. Such a river is the Hillsborough. St. Andrews stood on the narrow stretch of land between the source of the river and the north shore. On the second day just as the men were starting to move the church a blinding blizzard blew up and put an end to their efforts for a whole week. On the seventh of March "Father Dan" or Father Daniel MacDonald, popular with all creeds, made a plea to start, and five hundred men, Protestant as well as Catholic, and a hundred and twenty horses, responded.

The horses were hitched, and shouting, pushing, eager men surrounded the building and Father Dan and seven priests cheered and encouraged them, dashing from corner to corner in anxiety and excitement. And so they travelled for twelve miles over the ice of the river, with all the inhabitants along the way on the banks cheering and shouting. But seven miles from Charlottetown it looked as though the church was about to turn into an ark, and an unlucky one at that. The procession moved on over the main channel of the river when there started a creaking, smashing roar, the ice gave way and the old



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Wouldn't you like to own a room of this description—a room where you can sink into downy cushioned chairs for tea and chat or an hour with a new book. Why not begin with these English chairs sketched? They are covered with wine casement cloth. Ear chair, left, \$140.00. Settee, \$345.00. Small arm chair, \$80.00. Don't you love their lines?

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TORONTO CANADA



MISS OENONE BAILLIE

Whose marriage to Dr. Gordon Shrum, Ph.D., graduate of Toronto University, will take place on May 20 in Vancouver, B.C. Miss Baillie is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Baillie.

grey lake. It was, indeed, a day of silver, with a subdued light resting on track and lawns, proving restful to those who watched with eagerness the course of favourites. Such gallant "gee-gees" they were, as they gathered at the starting-point for the most dramatic event of the meet—the race for the King's Plate. However, those who put their perfectly good dollars on the favourites—Circulet, Irish Sphere or Daisy Fair—returned to their city homes with little beyond car fare. That gallant steed, Shoreline, from the Thorncliffe stable, simply tore along in a fashion which left no doubt as to its surpassing speed.

"Ah, well," said an elderly observer, as he sadly tore up his useless ticket, "there's nothing sure in this life but death and taxes."

"I'm not certain about death," replied a friend. "It's the biggest gamble of them all."

We were left to reflect on life's many uncertainties—for we were among those who backed the favourites. After all, our entrance to this world is a great taking of chances. Babies are wonderfully brave beings, to coo and laugh in the face of all the calamities that life may bring them. Then the baby grows up and

stand tells us that our horse is among the "also rans."

ON A beautiful afternoon, when golden sunlight was making gardens and lawns radiant and fair, a group of Toronto citizens sat in a picturesque drawing-room and listened to a strangely moving tale. The cause in behalf of which that meeting was held seemed curiously remote from our western world—familiar to us in childhood in stories of Oriental tragedy. Those Toronto citizens had come together, to hear the world story of the mission to lepers, as told by Miss M. H. Garrett. As we listened to the speaker's moving narrative, the Canadian sunlight changed to a glimmer on the grey walls of an Eastern city—and across thousands of miles there echoed that most pitiful cry, "Unclean, unclean!" We think of leprosy as a mysterious and terrible malady, associated with "Bible times" and hardly of significance today. Yet, there are three million lepers in our modern world—and these sufferers, who are enduring a living death, are at the mercy of their healthy brothers and sisters who can give them of their stores of plenty. The speaker, by the way, had a wondrous gift of descrip-

church settled sedately down through the water and lodged firmly in the mud at the bottom. Shouts of alarm, prayers, curses, snorts of fear from the animals, all went up together. Nothing men and beasts could do seemed to solve the problem before them. Night was falling, so the men made huge bonfires on the river bank and settled down as best they could, while the shadows gathered around the grey old derelict in the ice hole.

With dawn came reinforcements from Charlottetown, more horses, more men. By almost superhuman efforts, at four o'clock in the afternoon the church was dragged out of the ice and up on top near the shore again. They reached Charlottetown harbor by evening, and next day the old church waddled triumphantly up through the streets of the capital behind the horses.

The lower part of the building was divided into classrooms and in September the school opened in them. The upper floor was St. Andrews' Hall, the concert hall. A few years later a convent was built beside the old church. Today St. Andrews' Hall has been converted into the convent chapel, restoring the old church to its original use. In a corridor leading to the chapel there is a curious old row boat, short, and wide. This belonged to Bishop MacEachren, the builder of the church, and in it he travelled the Hillsborough and all the other rivers in the island when the whole colony was his parish. There is a little cupboard in the bow where he carried his priestly equipment, and another in the back where he carried his own personal effects. Sometimes he strapped himself in to battle with the winds and waves of his watery highways. And in the same corridor is a collection of interesting old relics of the earliest days of the little island province.

Gravy

"Presiding over an establishment like this makes sad havoc with the features, my dear Miss Pecksniffs," said Mrs. Torgers. The gravy alone is enough to add twenty years to one's age, I do assure you."

"Lor!" cried the two Miss Pecksniffs.

"The anxiety of that one item, my dears," said Mrs. Torgers, "keeps the mind continually upon the stretch. There is no such passion in human nature as the passion for gravy among commercial gentlemen. It's nothing to say a joint won't yield—the amount of gravy they expect every day at dinner."—Martin Chuzzlewit.

Love Doubts

My love hath come forth from mine house:

He careth not for my love:
My heart standeth still within me.
Behold, honeyed cakes in my mouth.
They are turned into salt;
Even musk, that sweet thing,
In my mouth is as the gall of a bird!
The breath of thy nostrils alone
Is that which maketh my heart live.
I found thee! Amen grant thee unto me,

Eternally and forever!
—(About 1500 B.C.)

Lines on a Memorial Sundial

Here, 'midst the woodland sun and shade, I mark the spot
Where fell a shadow on life's dial that passeth not.

—Millicent Boeslager.



MISS ESTHER WILLIAMS, OF TORONTO

At Sea Island Beach, Saint Simon's Island, Georgia. Miss D. Esther Williams of 107 Heath Street, Toronto, is enjoying the spring weeks indulging in the many sports offered by this Georgia island resort. Among them is powerboating, both in the express cruiser or the speedboat type. Miss Williams is an adept at handling the boats at the Sea Island Yacht Club. With her mother, Mrs. S. J. Williams, she is a guest at the Cloister Hotel.



MISS IDA ERDMANN

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Erdmann, of Hamilton, whose marriage to Mr. Hugh C. Christie, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Christie, of Toronto, will take place on June 29.

actually tender, and tender high, for positions in which their skill enables them to extract large gratuities from the vulgar rich. It is degrading that a visitor to a public restaurant should obtain better service because of a reputation for bribing high. A glance at the old *Punch's* of the seventies recalls the queue of servants—from the head waiter to the boots—whose open palms met the eye of every rich English milord when leaving his French hotel. But he could, in those days, close the palms for a few francs all told. It is solely due to a low state

living. At the best of it, a sense of obligation is irksome; at the worst of it, it is an incentive to murder. It is bitter hard to feel, on those mornings when you wake with a liver, that you must hide your short temper or go home to a bare cupboard. This isn't honest toil, work that makes a man look his neighbour straight in the face. And the giver? How often have you eaten at a restaurant a disappointing meal, and received your change in the largest possible currency so that, because you were too thin-skinned to ask for smaller

ated new hills. On their way they polished and smoothed out those rocks and valleys which they found too narrow. It is only a little over a hundred years ago that scientists have discovered indications of four distinct periods, during which the glaciers advanced in this manner and it is admitted that these periods may cover a space of time numbering as much and more than a quarter million years. What happened in those early periods on a large scale repeats itself to-day on a small scale and at intervals which can be calculated. Just at present the Swiss glaciers are growing and descending and scientists are endeavoring to measure their growth to discover the cause thereof.

The first signs of a slight forward movement of the glaciers were discovered in 1909 and 1910, but the hot summer of 1911 was sufficient to bring this to a standstill. During the following years, however, the growth became general and more perceptible and last summer it was found that the Allalin glacier, which descends from the Allalinhorn into the Saas Valley, east of the Zermatt Valley, had advanced more than forty yards within twelve months.

A tiny lake of greenish hue, known as the Mattmarksee lies below the glacier and the inhabitants of the valley fear that if the outlet of this lake should ultimately be blocked up by the descending masses of ice there would be a disaster forthcoming when the accumulated water would finally break out. The altitude of the Mattmarksee is 6,965 feet a.s. and the lower end of the valley, where it joins the broad valley of the Rhine, has an elevation of 2,149 feet a.s. The distance between these two altitudes is only about fifteen miles and it is therefore evident why the natives of this district are worried about a possible overflowing of the

lake. Until 1818 the Schwarzenberg Glacier, high above Mattmark, extended across the bed of the lake; it then receded, leaving behind it its moraines and a huge block of serpentine called the Blue Stone.

Scientists declare that the present generation has not yet had an opportunity of observing glaciers in a period of advance such as is now occurring. One of the best known Swiss glaciers, the Grindelwald glacier, in the Bernese Oberland, is now actually advancing at the rate of twelve inches a day and Grindelwald is at present the headquarters of a commission of scientists studying this remarkable phenomenon. Many a tree and many a barn standing in the path of the glacier has already been swept away and it is therefore not surprising that the natives in the districts nearest to these glaciers are viewing their daily advance with anxiety.

While it is generally admitted that the alternate advances and retreats of the glaciers are directly connected with the temperature prevailing during the seasons when cold and rainy spells would cause an advance and hot spells a receding, scientists are nevertheless somewhat puzzled why the Swiss glacier should advance so rapidly at present, as the snowfall during the past winter for instance was considerably below normal.

And there is still another problem! Some four decades ago there was a project on foot to flood the Sahara Desert! It was at once strongly opposed in Switzerland, as the population in the land of the Alps is under the impression that a great expanse of water in Northern Africa would permanently increase the snowfall in their country. Recent newspaper dispatches have now announced that the first steps in reclaiming the Sahara Desert have ac-

tually been taken and that the French Government has authorized a project to irrigate a large part of the Sahara with water from the Niger River. Will the irrigation of this immense tract of land in Northern Africa have any atmospheric influence on the Swiss Alps? The glaciers will show it in due time.

Stevenson on Music

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON made the following wise remark as to the necessity of music to anyone desiring the complete happiness of home-life: "To make a home out of a household, given the raw material—to wit, a wife, children, a friend or two, and a house—two things are necessary. These are, a good fire, and music. And inasmuch as we can do without the fire for half the year, I may say that music is essential."



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AT THE RACES AT LONGCHAMP
A coat dress and a short jacket suit.

of culture in the wealthy class that the scale has to-day attained impossible figures, and that the system of blackmail has been allowed to reach such lengths. When a man knows the price of a thing, but not its value, he pays through the nose. When a man is not sure of himself and his position in the social world, he fears above all things the ridicule of his social inferiors. And he is willing to pay high to silence their laughter or criticism.

Since then, there is a class ready and willing to pay ridiculous prices to secure a civility which lasts only the duration of their visit, and is never inwardly felt or accorded; it follows that the price not only of service but of food and wine is raised to conform. Those who have the luck or skill to bring fools into a circle will reap the biggest harvest while the charm holds. The same fools, knowing no better, readily pay twenty-five shillings for an eight-shilling bottle of wine, and gladly exchange thirty shillings for the privilege of eating a five-shilling dinner to the execrable discords of a half-caste jazz band. And the society of the fashionable hotel and restaurant is as stupid and as vulgar, as limited in wit and intelligence, as ever was the lowliest doss-house. Because of these things, people of light and leading dine at home or in their clubs, where every mouthful does not remind them of the power of money, and where the service does not suggest blackmail.

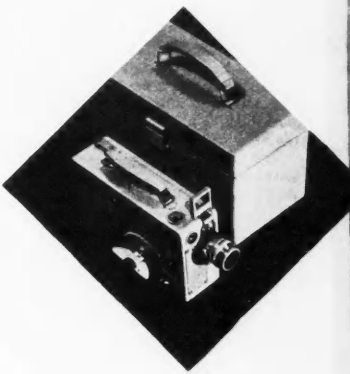
Tipping is nowhere really popular—among true Englishmen. Take first the recipient. A Briton likes wages—he likes to be paid for his services, and, if possible, paid high. He does not like to be dependent on the favour of others, to fawn and smile for his

change, you were forced to part with a too high percentage of that bill as reward for grudging service? How often have you received your hat (from which you never wished to be parted) at the hands of an idle, overbearing official in a blue frockcoat, who forced more hard-won silver from you; and been revolved into the street or a taxi by yet another uniformed bully, who extracted his blood-money from you? And as you drove away, have you not invariably deplored the waste of money and made the resolve, "Never more"? A fool—and a coward—is soon parted from his money. "A tip," says the giver of tips, "is a bribe to secure service from those paid to serve." "A tip," says the receiver of tips, "is a bribe for obeying those unfit to command." If you will take my tip . . . But you won't. It is on, not in, paper.

Swiss Glaciers Advance Rapidly

By Marie Widmer

IN the early days of life on our planet the glaciers, those huge "frozen rivers" which have become one of the admired characteristics of the land of the Alps, were supposed to be endowed with a mysterious strength which enabled them to wander at will. Filled with an inexplicable desire to cast off their lethargy they began their descent from the uppermost mountain regions down into the valleys and far into the so-called sections of the hills. On their backs they carried tremendous masses of debris and huge blocks of stone emanating from their very start and with this material they cre-



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and most appreciated

A HOME movie outfit is one of the best presents you could make to any bride and groom. They will use it and appreciate it beginning with the very day they are married.

The bride, as she steps out of the car that brought her to the church, presents a beautiful picture. Would she like to see that picture herself, later on? Would he? You can just imagine how they'd treasure such a film.

During the wedding day there are sure to be several opportunities to make a permanent record of the festivities. The guests, the bridesmaids and ushers, the flower girls . . . all can be filmed to complete the story of the day's events.

A Constant Reminder of Your Thoughtfulness

And afterward . . . as the years pass . . . as they move from scene to scene while the drama of their lives unfolds, there will be more pictures to take, pictures of each other, their children, their parents, their friends. Your gift will be inseparably connected with all their tenderest sentiments.

A Ciné-Kodak home movie outfit is one of those rare wedding presents that fulfill every sentimental requirement and are at the same time entirely practical. You don't need to be afraid that a dozen others are going to make this same gift. There is never any question as to whether the recipients will think you have shown good taste, and while some of the things they get

are likely to be appreciated by only one of them, this is sure to be appreciated by both.

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In making such a present, be sure to select an outfit that is easy to operate. The Ciné-Kodak embodies the Kodak Company's forty years' experience in devising easy picture-taking methods for the amateur. Unbiased by the precedents and prejudices of professional cinema camera design, the men who made still photography so easy have now

made home movie making equally simple. Ciné-Kodak uses for black and white pictures Eastman Safety Film in the familiar yellow box, both regular and panchromatic. Kodacolor—home movies in full color—are easily possible as well. You simply use a Kodacolor Filter and Kodacolor Film. See your Ciné-Kodak dealer or send in the coupon below for a booklet.

CANADIAN KODAK CO., LIMITED, TORONTO
Please send me, FREE and without obligation, the booklet telling me how I can easily make my own movies.

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Address City

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Simplest of Home Movie Cameras



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This neat "Mary Stuart" hat is made of split bowan straw. It is artistically underlined red and trimmed with ribbon.

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Announcements
BIRTHS - ENGAGEMENTS - MARRIAGES - DEATHS
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ENGAGEMENTS
"The engagement is announced of Mrs. Paul Gordon Robertson, widow of the late Dr. L. Bruce Robertson, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Copeland Finley, of Montreal, to Dr. Duncan Graham, of this city, son of Mr. Donald M. Graham and the late Mrs. Graham, of Ivan, Ontario."

MARRIAGES
GLEN PARSONS, on May 22nd at Eastern Memorial Church by Rev. Dr. Trevor Davies, Miss Wellington Parsons (nee Helen Houssey) to Brig.-Gen. John A. Gunn, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Mrs. Charles Macpherson, of Winnipeg, who arrived in Saint John to visit her sister, Mrs. W. Walter White, and Mayor White was recalled to Winnipeg owing to the illness of her husband, Mr. Macpherson. Mr. Macpherson's numerous friends throughout Canada will welcome the announcement that his health has greatly improved within the last few days.

Miss Edith White, daughter of His Worship the Mayor of Saint John who motored to New York with her sister, Mrs. Donald Angus, and Mr. Donald Angus, of Montreal, is at present in Garden City, Long Island, visiting friends.

WEEK-END TRAIN SERVICE TORONTO-BOBAYGEON COMMENCES JUNE 8

Effective Saturday, June 8, Canadian Pacific week-end train Toronto to Bobaygeon will resume service for the summer season. Train will leave Toronto Union Station 12:45 noon (standard time) Saturdays and arrive Bobaygeon 4:15 p.m. Returning, train will leave Bobaygeon 7:15 p.m. Sundays, arriving North Toronto 10:00 p.m., West Toronto 10:15 p.m., with the following exceptions:

Account Dominion Day, July 1, Civic Holiday, Aug. 5, and Labor Day, Sept. 2, falling on Monday, train will leave Bobaygeon evening of the holiday instead of Sunday.

Bobaygeon being the main gateway to the Kawartha Lakes, this service will be found especially convenient for visitors to this beautiful resort district.

Special week-end fares are in effect from Toronto and Hamilton, consult nearest Canadian Pacific agent for full information.



Sir Joseph and Lady Flavelle, of Queen's Park, Toronto, entertained at luncheon recently in honor of the Governor-General of Canada and Lady Willington. Other guests were the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Ross, Sir Thomas and Lady White, the Premier of Ontario and Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin, Miss Egerton of Ottawa, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. Frank McEachren.

Mrs. Philip Gilbert, of Toronto, entertained at luncheon on Wednesday of last week in honor of Lady Allan, of Montreal.

Hon. George Lynch-Staunton and Mrs. Lynch-Staunton, of Hamilton,

Morrow, Mrs. E. F. B. Johnston, Mrs. Wallace Nesbitt, Mrs. J. J. Ashworth, Mrs. Donald Bremner, Colonel and Mrs. T. C. Evans, Colonel Rhoades, Madam Pasé, of Ottawa, Mr. Alfred Beardmore, Mrs. Robert Angus, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Davies, Mr. W. R. Wadsworth, Mrs. John Walker, Mrs. Frank MacKellan, Mrs. J. W. Nesbitt, Miss Agnes Dunlop, Mr. Percy Vale, Mr. I. E. Suckling, Mrs. Alice Bell, Mrs. Percival Leadley, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph King, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Southam, Miss Betty Southam, Mr. Lynn Plummer, Colonel and Mrs. E. J. Renaud, Colonel and Mrs. Beverley Brown, Mrs. A. R. Hagerman, Mrs. Darling, Mrs. Roy Simpson, Mrs. J. P. Hynes, Mr. and Mrs. James Grace, Captain W. Fenton, Mr. and Mrs. Finucane, Mr. and Mrs.

tion of having the Governor-General of Canada, who was accompanied by Viscountess Willington, to open this interesting and brilliant event. The Governor-General and Lady Willington were received by a detachment of the Forty-Eighth Regiment, and, having declared the Tournament open, His Excellency presented the Dominion Challenge Signalling Cup to the winners—the Signal Section of the Toronto Regiment. Viscountess Willington was smart in beaded orchid chiffon, several Orders and diamond ornaments, and a handsome grey wrap. Among those in the boxes were noted, Brig.-Gen. A. H. Bell, C.M.G., D.S.O., D.O.C.M.D. 2, and Mrs. Bell, Colonel Arthur Kirkpatrick and Mrs. Kirkpatrick and Major Carr Harris. A few noticed in the boxes were: Mayor Samuel McBride and Mrs. McBride, Major-General E. C. Ashton, C.M.G.; Major-General H. A. Panet, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Major-General J. H. Elmsley, General and Mrs. Victor Williams, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., and Mrs. Elmsley; Colonel C. C. Harbottle, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.; Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Dymont, Lieut.-Col. J. W. Forbes, D.S.O., Col. and Mrs. E. C. Dean, Col. Reginald Pellatt, Colonel and Mrs. Humphrey Snow, of Ottawa, Sir Montagu and Lady Allan, of Montreal, Mrs. R. S. Christie, Lt.-Colonel Baptist Johnston, Sir Edward and Lady Kemp, Mr. George Beardmore, M.F.H., Lieut.-Col. W. B. Kingsmill, D.S.O., Colonel K. R. Marshall, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., A.D.C.; Major-General J. H. MacBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Major-General Sir H. M. Pellatt, Kt., C.V.O., V.D.; Major-General Robert Rennie, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., D.S.O.; Brig.-General C. J. Armstrong, C.B., D.S.O.; Colonel D. H. C. Mason, D.S.O., O.B.E., V.D.; Colonel T. L. Kennedy, V.D.; Lieut.-Col. Mackenzie Waters, Colonel T. C. Evans and Mrs. Evans, Colonel and Mrs. Rhoades, Colonel F. S. L. Ford, Major and Mrs. Hilton Wilkes, Miss Eleanor McLaughlin, Major and Mrs. W. L. Rawlinson, Mr. Alfred Beardmore, Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. McLaren and Mrs. McLaren, Colonel W. A. McCrimmon, V.D., Lieutenant-Colonel Howard Burnham and Mrs. Burnham, Colonel and Mrs. Herbert Alley, Colonel S. F. Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Watson, Lieutenant-Colonel Ian Sinclair, Lieutenant-Colonel B. W. Browne, Captain H. E. MacNeil, Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. L. Streight, Sir Thomas and Lady White, Mr. and Mrs. George Blaikie, Major C. S. McKee, Mr. and Mrs. Strathairn Hay, Mrs. William Hendrie, Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Haas, Mr. Clarence Bogert, Mr. Harris Hees, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Hodgins, Principal and Mrs. W. L. Grant, Sir Joseph and Lady Flavelle, Mr. and Mrs. Frank McEachren, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Barrett, Mrs. Glenholm Moss, Mrs. R. Gordon Ross, of Walkerville, Colonel and Mrs. F. B. Robins, Lady Kingsmill, of Ottawa, Justice and Mrs. F. Hodgins, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Beck, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Temple, Mr. Gordon Perry, Mr. Frank Trethewey, Colonel Renaut, Hon. W. H. and Mrs. Price, Hon. Charles and Mrs. McCrea, Mrs. Burruss Christie, Lady Bailie, Mr. and Mrs. Adair Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. George Hendrie, Miss Helen Fraser, Miss Alice Hagarty, Major and Mrs. Ferdinand Marani, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Crease, Miss Cecil Eustace Smith, Miss Jean Macpherson, Miss Lockhart Gordon, Major W. Baty, Captain and Mrs. L. D. Hammond, Captain and Mrs. M. Drury, Captain S. C. Bate, Lieutenant W. G. D. Chadwick, Lieutenant C. C. Mann, Lieutenant R. Richmond, Lieutenant D. D. Gunn, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Rolph, Miss Miriam Rowley, Lieutenant Bredin, Lieutenant W. O'Connor, Lieutenant H. Hunter, Colonel and Mrs. Torrance Beardmore, Miss Isabel Cockshutt, Miss Elizabeth Counsell, Hamilton, General and Mrs. Draper, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Birks, Lady Mann, Mr. and Mrs. K. Forbes, Miss Katharine Christie, Mrs. R. R. Bonnard, Mrs. Frank Mackellon, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Macintosh, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Ross, Mrs. W. Lan-der, Miss M. McMurich, Miss Peggy Hearn, Mrs. Duncan MacLaren, Mrs. Gwyn Francis, Col. Lockhart Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Rex Nicholson, Mrs. F. B. Robins, Mrs. Howard Ferguson, Major Thomas Moss, Mrs. Roy Nordheimer, Mrs. Holton, Miss Michelle, Mr. and Mrs. John McCaul, Mrs. Ian Sinclair, Mr. Robert Sweeney, Colonel J. B. MacLean, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Martin.



AT THE WOODBINE, TORONTO
Mr. Scott Griffin, of Toronto, and Mrs. Sherratt.

sailed last week in the S.S. *Empress of Australia* for Ireland and will spend the summer abroad.

Miss Anna Mae Hees, of St. George Street, Toronto, spent the week-end in Cobourg. Miss Marion Robertson, of Vancouver, is Miss Hees' guest. Miss Mildred Northy, Miss J. Gwynnett Osborne and Miss Joyce Warden will be her guests for the week-end in Cobourg.

Miss Blair Burrows is again in Toronto from New York, where she spent six weeks.

Mrs. James Elmsley, of Toronto, and her children left this week for Kingston, where she has taken a house.

Brigadier-General John Gunn, C.M.G., D.S.O., and Mrs. Wellington Parsons, formerly Miss Houssey, were quietly married in Timothy Eaton Memorial church on Wednesday of last week by the minister, Rev. Dr. Trevor Davies. The marriage was witnessed by the bride's daughter, Mrs. Dick Fulford, and her husband, recently returned from his honeymoon, and General Gunn's son, Donald, and his daughter, Miss Peggy.

The Governor-General and Lady Willington attended the races on Wednesday afternoon of last week. Lady Willington was smart in a beige coat, with matching fur collar and red hat. The Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Ross were also present. Mrs. Ross wore a becoming blue hat with mole-skin wrap. Others noticed in the members' enclosure were: Mr. and Mrs. Alfred D.

Robert Gouinlock, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. B. Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. Boris Ham-bourg, Mrs. H. B. Spaulding, Colonel Charles Macdougall, Miss Eleanor Sheldrake, Mrs. Charles Burns, Mrs. George Fulford, Mrs. Donald Macintosh, Mrs. Grenville Rolph, Mrs. Adair Gibson, Mrs. Colin Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie, Miss Barbara Taylor, Miss Cynthia Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Moes, Mr. and Mrs. de Udy, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Cragg, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Williams, Mrs. J. Baird Laidlaw, Mrs. Frode Laidlaw, Miss E. L. Fox, Mrs. Alfred Cameron, Mr. Arthur King, Miss Alice Hagarty, Mr. Lloyd Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Ganong, Dr. Herbert Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Cawthra, Mrs. Edmund Bristol, Mrs. Arthur Miles, Mrs. C. W. Wilson, Mrs. Cyril Andrews, Mrs. Frank McCarthy, Mrs. W. Weller, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Lumbers, Mrs. W. Weller, Mrs. Walker Bell, Mrs. Sydney Jones, Judge Morson, Mrs. Clifford Sifton, Mrs. Lachlin, of Ottawa, Mrs. J. F. Ross, Mrs. H. B. Kent, Mr. Arthur VanKoughnet, Mr. Arthur King, Mr. A. N. Garrett, Captain and Mrs. H. Drury, Mrs. D. B. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Somerville, Mr. George Beardmore, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Livingston, Miss Gladys Ashley, Miss Lily Lee, Miss Naomi Anglin, Miss Eleanor Sheldrake, Miss Sheila Lee, Mrs. Roy Nordheimer, Mr. and Mrs. George Leacock, Mrs. Gordon Finch, Mrs. Herbert Cowan, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Miller, Mr. Frank Brentnell, Mr. and Mrs. Frank McEachren.

The Toronto Garrison Military Tournament, which was begun on Wednesday night of last week at the Coliseum, Exhibition Park, Toronto, had the dis-



AT THE WOODBINE, TORONTO
Miss Isabel McLaughlin, Miss Jean Wilkinson, Mr. Victor Ross, and Mr. R. S. McLaughlin.

Facts About Tea series—No. 6.

Tea—and abbot Myoe

Although emperor Saga established the first tea-gardens in Japan in the 9th century, it was not until the abbot Myoe of Togan (a Buddhist Monastery) began to cultivate it in the 12th century, that tea became a national beverage in Japan.

"SALADA" TEA
'Fresh from the gardens' S.N.

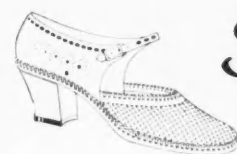
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88 Bloor St. West, Toronto



One of the most interesting and the largest shipment yet received will be on display commencing Thursday. The new pieces of Korean Brass and Cloisonne are superb—you will certainly be tempted with this delightful and complete array including Tea Kettles, Candlesticks, Vases, Finger Bowls, Stamp Boxes, pieces for Desks, Smoking Sets and Nut Bowls. Principal among the remainder of this remarkable display are Pig Skin Chests, Ebony Elephants, Wai Hai Wai Tea Sets at \$18.50, and an originally new variety of Oriental Jewellery.

Head Office 1622 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal (store and Tea Room)
Branches at Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, St. John, N.B., Niagara, Halifax, N.S.



Sandals

Comfortable and smart, trim in appearance, woven sandals will be more popular than ever this summer.

Shown in all white, white and green, white and brown, white and blue, two-tone brown and fawn-brown trim.

\$7 to \$10.00

H. & C. BLACHFORD LIMITED

286 Yonge St.

at Dundas St.

Songs of Innocence

Blake was thirty years of age when he began to write the Songs of Innocence, says Max Plowman in his interesting introduction to the study of Blake. This seems to me the astounding fact; for the Songs of Innocence express for the first time in English literature the spontaneous happiness of childhood. Now nothing in the whole world of emotion is of lighter texture than the happiness of a child. Like the dew, it vanishes with the first rays of the sun, and its essential quality, spontaneity, is a thing never to be recalled. One would have thought that to write songs which not only have this quality, but are so deeply dyed in it that they are its expression, the singer must have been one who carried over into his manhood all his childish innocence. But Blake was thirty: he had been married five years and was working hard to earn a livelihood.

The spontaneity of these songs is the spontaneity of art, not of nature, of imagination and not of experience. Nothing but the purest imagination could give so stainless an image. The spontaneity of a child is so elusive it escapes the faintest touch of self-consciousness and, but for Blake might never have been brought into the realm of art. Its pure expression has never been made before or since. Compare the Songs of Innocence with Stevenson's *Child's Garden of Verses*, and we are at once conscious of an immense difference. Stevenson writes of his own childhood, making the reminiscent efforts and fanciful condescensions of a grown man. Blake . . . gathers the flower with the dew upon it. He does not merely write about childish happiness; he becomes the happy child. He does not speak of, or for, the child; he lets the child speak its own delight and what is most marvelous, there are no false tones in his voice. Stevenson is particu-

lar: he writes memories of his own childhood. He expresses what he remembers of his own wonder or fancy, his childish hopes and fears.

Blake enjoyed to the full the happiness of the child, which is the joy of self-assertion, the joy which the seed has when it germinates and thrusts shoots above the mould; but he also knew, what is rare, the happiness of age, which is the joy of humilitv. . . . He continued to put forth his highest efforts in the belief that someone would recognize and appreciate them. His hope of much material benefit soon vanished, but he continued to believe that in the end someone would have a just appreciation of what he could not help knowing was of great value. Yet as the years passed he became known, not as a sublime artist and the greatest poet of his age, but as a cantankerous oddity. Publishers and public alike treated him with contempt. Friends with whom he had set out in high hope began to look askance and offer patronizing advice, or to forget him altogether. Undaunted he worked on with greater zeal than ever. . . . To the very end no one understood, no one even appreciated the significance of his Songs of Innocence.

Address to the Woodlark

O stay, sweet warbling woodlark, stay. Nor quit for me the trembling spray: A hapless lover courts thy lay.

Thy soothing, fond complaining. Again, again that tender part. That I may catch thy melting art: For surely that was touch her heart

Who kills me wif' disdainful. Say, was thy little mate unkind, And heard thee as the careless wind? O, no! but love and sorrow join'd

Sic notes o' woe could waken. Thou tells o' never-ending care, O' speechless grief, and dark despair: For pity's sake, sweet bird, nae mair! Or my poor heart is broken!

—Burns.

WEDDING GIFTS

You wish to give something that the bride will treasure all her life, that will actually grow in beauty with the years—then we suggest that you make a selection from amongst the many charming pieces of furniture in our Galleries, which will find a favorite place amongst the gifts and will always remain a delightful remembrance of the giver.

LOW COFFEE TABLES
BOOKCASES
CARD TABLES
DESKS
NESTS OF TABLES
TEA TABLES
LAMPS
ENGLISH MIRRORS

A visit to our Galleries is always interesting.

The Thornton-Smith Company, Limited
342 Yonge St., Toronto

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Nottawasaga Bay (80 miles Toronto)
BOYS UNDER 15
\$100 for six weeks
Unsurpassed bathing and boating facilities in safe water.
MEREDITH BROCKWELL
Ridley College, St. Catharines, Ont.



This food without fibre
These gums without work!

DAY after day you eat the soft fare of civilization. Your gums are robbed of their needed work and exercise. Is it any wonder that they become soft and tender . . . that they bleed easily . . . that "pink tooth brush" comes, with its warning of worse trouble ahead?

How Ipana and massage defeat "pink tooth brush"

Fortunately, dentists have found a way to check the alarming spread of gum troubles. Massage the gums, they say, twice daily. For massage stirs the circulation of blood within the gum walls, sweeping away impurities, toning the tiny cells and building the tissues back to firm and hardy health.

And even better than massage alone is massage with Ipana Tooth Paste. For Ipana has a special ingredient—ziralol—a hemostatic and antiseptic widely used in the practice of dentistry. Its presence gives Ipana the power to tone and invigorate the gums.

Make a full month's test of Ipana

The coupon offers you a ten-day trial tube of Ipana. Ten days will amply demonstrate Ipana's superb cleaning power, its delicious taste. But it can only start the work of restoring gums to health. So get a full-size tube of Ipana—enough for 100 brushings.

IPANA TOOTH PASTE
MADE IN CANADA

BRISTOL-MYERS CO. Dept. E-17
1239 Beaufort St., Montreal, P.Q.
Kindly send me a trial tube of IPANA TOOTH PASTE. Enclosed is a two-cent stamp.
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Address _____
City _____ Prov. _____

Penitence

It may be a very good sort of penitence in a vagabond, who has wasted the best part of his life, to go back then to decent people that he never was a credit to, and live upon them; but it's not my sort. The best kind of amends then, for having gone away is to keep away, in my opinion.—Mr. George in *Bleak House*.



Mr. and Mrs. Donald Angus, of Montreal, with the latter's sister, Miss Edith White, of Saint John, N.B., are spending five weeks in New York.

Hon. H. G. Carroll, Lieut.-Governor of Quebec, and Mrs. Carroll, are entertaining at a garden party, at Spencerwood, on the King's birthday, June 3.

Mrs. Andrea Paton Robinson, has returned to her residence, Rockmount, Sherbrooke, Que., after an absence of several months spent in Montreal, Atlantic City and New York. While in Montreal Mrs. Robinson was the guest of her sister, Lady Holt.

The Hon. William and Mrs. Phillips spent a recent week-end in Almonte, the guests of Dr. and Mrs. MacKintosh Bell, at "Old Burnside."

Mr. Alfred Beardmore, of St. George Street, Toronto, entertained at dinner on Wednesday night of last week, for

McLaughlin, Miss Dorothy Stratton, Miss Mary Ogilvie, Miss Isobel L. Gordon, Miss Helen Gurney, Miss Frances Beardmore, Mrs. George Hendrie, the Misses Osborne, Miss Peggy Gunn, Miss Katharine Scott, Miss Gwyneth Schofield, Miss Joyce Warden, the Misses Frances, Miss Anne Bastedo, Miss Sylvia Cayley, Miss Elizabeth Fisher, Miss Daphne Boone, Miss Eleanor Barton, Miss Maud and Miss Cecil Smith.

Mrs. William Hendrie, of Hamilton, Ont., is sailing early this month to visit her daughter, Mrs. Ronald Cumming, in England.

Mrs. H. C. Strange, of Toronto, is spending several weeks in British Columbia.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, of Toronto; the Honourable Philippe Roy, Paris; Colonel Vesey, London; Colonel Allhusen, London, and



AT THE WOODBINE, TORONTO
Mr. Charles Gaze, of Winnipeg, and Mrs. Grange, of London, Ontario.

Sir Montagu and Lady Allan, later Mr. Beardmore took his guests to the Toronto garrison military tournament. The guests included Lady Kingsmill, Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Dymont, Col. and Mrs. Torrance Beardmore, Mrs. R. J. Christie, Mr. and Mrs. John Coulson, Capt. Miville.

Mrs. W. Arthur I. Anglin is again in Saint John, N.B., after a two weeks' trip to Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal.

Miss Wallbridge, who has been the guest of Mrs. N. B. Gash for six weeks, is the guest of Mrs. C. E. Clarke, Bedford road, till after her wedding to Mr. Arthur R. Clute on Wednesday, June 5.

The attendants at the marriage of Miss Virginia Gundy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Gundy, on June 18, to Mr. John Henderson Thomson, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Royden Thomson, will include Miss Isobel Ross, Miss Alma Gundy, Miss Margaret Denton, Miss Carolyn Gundy, Mr. Bruce West will be best man, Mr. Duncan Campbell, Dr. Phillip Greer, Mr. Harold Lazier, Hamilton; Dr. Harold Rykert, Mr. Charles and Mr. John Gundy, ushers.

Some of the hundred and sixty girls who sold programs each night at the Toronto garrison military tournament, which opened on Wednesday night of last week, were Miss Nina Elmsley, Miss Anne Osler, Miss Anna Mae Hees, Miss Betty Southam, Miss Eleanor

McLaughlin, Miss Dorothy Stratton, Miss Mary Ogilvie, Miss Isobel L. Gordon, Miss Helen Gurney, Miss Frances Beardmore, Mrs. George Hendrie, the Misses Osborne, Miss Peggy Gunn, Miss Katharine Scott, Miss Gwyneth Schofield, Miss Joyce Warden, the Misses Frances, Miss Anne Bastedo, Miss Sylvia Cayley, Miss Elizabeth Fisher, Miss Daphne Boone, Miss Eleanor Barton, Miss Maud and Miss Cecil Smith.

Col. and Mrs. Harry Letson, of Vancouver, who have been the guests in Montreal of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. G. Holt, and Miss Janet S. Wilson, also of Vancouver, who has been a guest at the Ritz-Carlton with her father, Mr. Philip A. Wilson, are making a short stay in New York before returning to British Columbia.

Mrs. Richard Farmer is again in Hamilton, Ontario, after a visit to Montreal where she was the guest of Mrs. Alan R. Cole and Mrs. James Aird.

Mr. and Mrs. Angus MacMurchy, of Toronto, recently arrived in England.

Mr. and Mrs. Casey Wood, of Toronto, are at their place on the island for the summer.

Mrs. Bruce Morrison, of Toronto, entertained at dinner on Wednesday night of last week in honor of Colonel and Mrs. Norman Leslie, of Kingston, who were Race Week visitors in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Haas, of Toronto, with their guest, Mrs. S. Molson, of Montreal, spent the week-end at the Caledon Club.



AT THE WOODBINE, TORONTO
Miss G. Bennett, Miss Killen, Mrs. Don McKinnon, Mrs. Claude Pascoe and Mrs. Bruce McKinnon.

Miss Lorraine Morgan returned to Montreal on Friday of last week after having been the guest in Toronto of Miss Vivian Scott for the races.

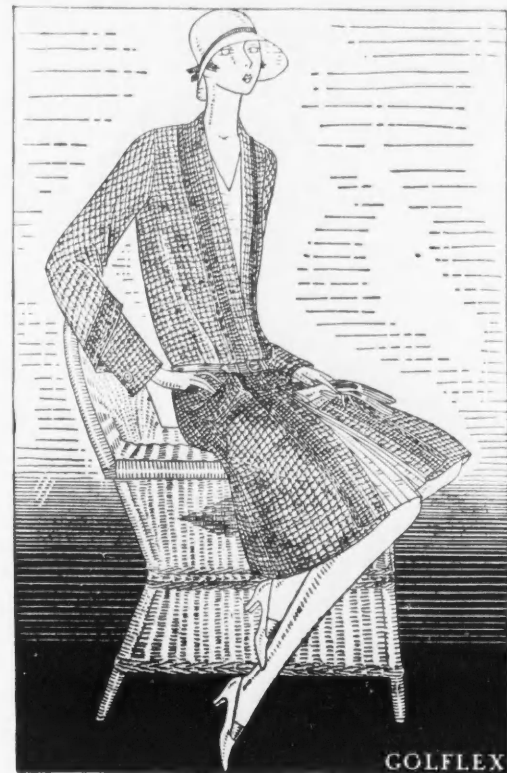
Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mills entertained at a dinner of unusual interest, last week end, at the Wentworth Arms, Hamilton, following the unveiling of the beautiful monument to the United Empire Loyalists of Canada. Mrs. Mills received the guests in the blue parlor which was attractively decorated with pink hydrangea, snap-dragon and Darwin tulips. Mrs. Mills was smart in rose-colored chiffon veiled with black. Her ornaments were pearls and diamonds. Many flags were used to decorate the dining room and each table was done with pink flowers. The head table was arranged in crescent shape, flanked by smaller tables. Those present included Lady Mann, Lady Pellatt, General and Mrs. Cawthra-Elliott, Major M. S. Boehm and Mrs. Boehm, Colonel C. R. McCullough, Rev. Dr. J. E. Hughson, Colonel Henry Brock, Major Vaughan Maclean Howard, Lieut. C. Henshaw Anderson, Mr. James H. Roaf, K.C.; Mr. and Mrs. James A. Harvey, Mrs. Jean Kirby Laury, Dr. and Mrs. W. J. McNichol, Rev. H. V. Thompson, Mrs. V. C. Canavan, Colonel Macqueen, Mr. Egerton Lester, Dr. and Mrs. James Cotton, Mrs. Ferguson Giles, Mrs. C. H. Rogers, Mrs. Edward T. Reburn, Mrs. T. Barker Tate, Major W. E. Cusler, Mrs. J. E. White, Miss Laura Second Clarke, Mrs. W. Evans Brown, Mrs. N. F. Montgomery, Miss K. A. Beemer, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mills, Dr. R. H. Clark, Vancouver; Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Farmer, Miss Beatrice Maclean Howard, Mr. Leo Sullivan, Mr. Allan Maclean Howard, Jr., Mrs. Baynes-Reed, Mrs. Howard Shaw, Mrs. Warner Howell, Mrs. George Douglas, Mrs. J. Montgomery Cadieux, Miss Carisse Cadieux, Mrs. Charles Mills, Dr. John Urquhart, Mrs. George D. Rice, Buffalo, Mrs. St. Albans Smith, Colonel F. B. Robins, Mrs. F. W. Macqueen, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony S. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Morden, Mrs. J. J. Hodge, Canon and Mrs. Daw, Mrs. Joseph Dennis, Mrs. J. D. Edmondson, Mrs. H. J. E. Lawson, Miss E. S. Moffat, Brantford, Mrs. Harry E. Horton, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Webber, Mrs. S. G. Faulkner, Mrs. C. P. Lawrence, Palermo, Miss D. Crosethwaite, Mr. K. Cushing, New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Platt, Mrs. G. S. Hackland and Mrs. J. R. Tupper.

Miss A. E. Beck, of Toronto, entertained at dinner on Sunday night for Lady Allan, of Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Ruddy entertained at a dance on Friday night of last week for their son, Mr. Robert Ruddy, at their country place, "The Hermitage," on Kingston Road, Pickering.

The fine weather drew each day last week large numbers of well known people to the Woodbine, Toronto, where the races were the great attraction. On Thursday the following were among those present, Mrs. Albert Dymont, Lady Allan, of Montreal, Mrs. R. J. Christie, Miss Katherine Christie, Mr. and Mrs. Rex Nicholson, Mrs. Donald Macintosh, Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, Mr. George Clarke, Mrs. W. J. Nesbitt, Mrs. Douglas Hallam, Mrs. Farley Clark, Mrs. Edith Duff-Scott, Mrs. Edmund Bristol, Mrs. Charles Forlong, Mr. Alfred Beardmore, Mrs. J. J. Ashworth, Mrs. Selwyn Holmstead, Mrs. Charles Nicholson, Mrs. Duncan MacLaren, Mrs. Norman Bastedo, Miss Helen Fraser, Mrs. Shirley Denison, Mrs. George Cassels, Mrs. Frank MacKellan, Mrs. W. McWhinney, Mrs. Polson, Mrs. W. H. Gunn, Mrs. Arthur White, Mrs. Adair Gibson, Mrs. Byron Green, Mr. and Mrs. George Leacock, Col. G. Gibson, Mrs. Leonard McMurray, Mrs. Gordon Shaver, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Gamong, Mrs. Gordon Finch, Mrs. Ferguson Wilson, Mrs. Alfred Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Davies, Mrs. R. W. P. Parker, Madame Panet, Mr. and Mrs. Parkyn Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Allan, Miss Lillian Lee, Col. George Royce, Mr. Richard Southam, Miss Alice Hagarty, Mrs. W. R. Marshall.

The military ball given on Thursday night of last week by the officers of the Toronto Garrison at the Arcadian Court in the Robert Simpson Building, Toronto, was a most attractive and successful affair in a week crowded with delightful social events. There was a very large attendance, and music for the dancers was furnished by the band of the Toronto Regiment. Distinguished guests were the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Ross who came attended by Colonel Alexander Fraser and Captain Haldenby, and were received by Brig. General A. H. Bell, C.M.G., D.S.O., D.O.C.M.D. and Mrs. Bell. Among the large number of those present were General and Mrs. Mc-



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Mrs. Carr-Harris, of Toronto, entertained at luncheon on Thursday of last week for Mrs. Norman Leslie, of Kingston.

Mrs. Boris Hambourg, of Toronto, will accompany her husband to England when he leaves in July with the Hart House String Quartette for Europe. Mrs. Hambourg will return to Toronto in September.

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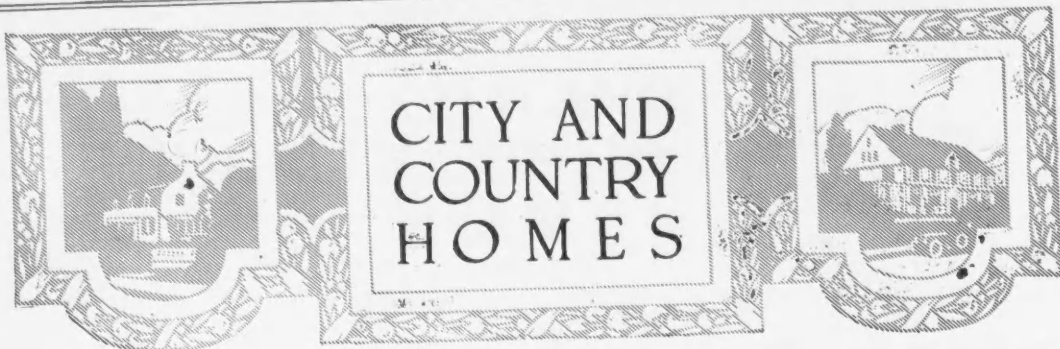
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CITY AND COUNTRY HOMES

The New Club House at Toronto Hunt, Eglinton

By Marjorie Elliott Wilkins

WHAT is your subconscious impression when you enter a club house for the first time? Usually that you have been there before. Probably you have, as far as the furnishings are concerned, for there is a tiresome sameness to clubs. The lounge of a cricket club in the West may well be the rendezvous of lovers of horse flesh in the East. There

The main rooms overlook the ring, and practically all of them have windows from which there is a good view of the new arena.

First impressions are sometimes misleading. This is not so, however, when one enters the spacious hall. An old English grandfather clock ticks out a welcome. The staircase is carpeted with a warm

delightful. The loveliness of bits of modern pottery is accentuated by the contrast with the old carved chests and tables on which they stand. On the mantel-piece two slim figures silhouetted against frosted glass squares strike a modern lighting note. A combination of green crackle pottery and chintz patterned in hunting scenes has been employed



AT THE TORONTO HUNT CLUB, EGLINTON
The beautiful Lounge at the new Club House.
By Lionel Rawlinson.

is seldom anything to distinguish one from the other except the inscriptions on the silver trophies which brighten the mantels and cupboard tops.

So when the Toronto Hunt dream of a new club house began to take on signs of an actuality, the committee in charge decided one thing. That the club should have a personality. The eager exclamations of delighted approval by those who attended the opening on May the first was a definite token that the committee has succeeded. And succeeded remarkably well.

The attractive house, which was designed by Vaux Chadwick and Bryan Chadwick, is a modification of the "French Chateau" type of architecture, and is built of dull, red brick, with rough joints and quoins of flinted brick. The many dormer windows are a decidedly attractive feature. Through a pair of fine, old, wrought iron gates, the driveway leads under a Porte Cochere supported on stone columns. The entrance centres on the Horse Ring

dull red broadloom, and the bannisters are of wrought iron. A pair of old wrought iron lamps on either side of a console form an interesting group on the left of the stairs, and a very good barometer is a handy aid on a dubious morning when the weather probabilities promise to spoil a day's hunting.

But it is on the spacious lounge, the main room of the club, that the utmost care and discrimination has been carefully expended. The heavily beamed walls and ceiling are of British Columbia fire and cedar, done after the old English style. Lantern hung chandeliers of wrought iron cast a mellow light, and are very much in harmony with the entire room. The large windows, which look onto the ring on one side and across the arena on the other, are hung with sumptuous folds of velvet, orange by day light, and a warm mellow echo of fire light by night.

Things modern and things old have been combined with such nice discrimination that the effect is quite

for another pair of interesting lamps.

The carved tables and chests were made for this delightful apartment, carved with unique motifs reminiscent of the hunt, caps, spurs, the brush, a horn, or the club crest—a fox's head above crossed brushes. Some of the chairs have been done in attractive chintzes. Others are of warm dull red morocco, and positively invite lounging. About each intimate little group of chairs or lounges little tables are handy for a cup of tea or an after-dinner demitasse—a small evidence of the particular care which has been exercised in every furnishing detail. No two are alike, yet all—nests, tiny refectories, or oriental brass trays—belong to the room. A splendid portrait of the Master, Mr. George Beardmore, hangs over the huge stone fireplace.

The cup cupboard is a clever bit of club furniture. It is an adaptation of the old court cupboard, and is ideal for the display of trophies. The lack of glass doors and the addition



AT THE HUNT CLUB
A view of the Stair-Case and Hall.
By Lionel Rawlinson.



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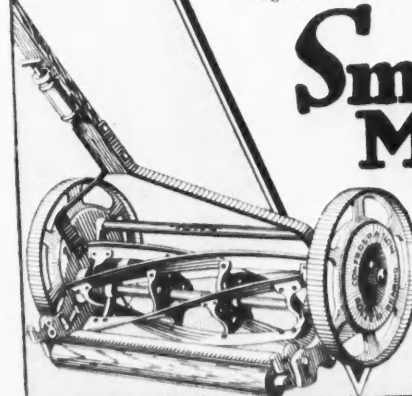
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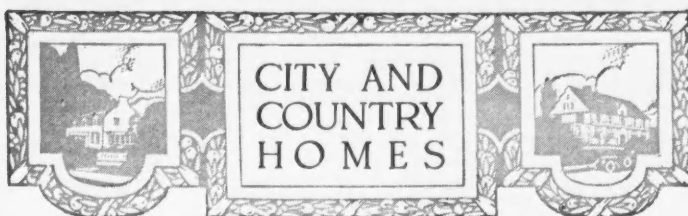
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of carving are especially becoming to the general tenor of the lounge. The club crest appears in the carving, stamping the article as definitely belonging to the room.

The lounge opens into the sun-room which has large windows overlooking the arena on one side and the wide verandah on the other. For this room the committee selected hunting chintz which was used for upholstering the wicker furniture and for the window hangings.

A summer dining-room opens off the main dining-room, which is Georgian with panelling in deep tones of *cafe au lait*. Candles with shades of old blue silk provide a mellow lighting effect. Over the beautiful fire-place hangs a Chippendale mirror. These two rooms will seat a hundred and forty guests.

The small private dining-room is furnished with an inlaid Sheraton suite, and will accommodate fourteen persons. This charmingly appointed little room promises to be very much in demand for special functions. A souvenir of the Hunt is brought to the room in the curtains which are of pictorial chintz, gay with scenes from the chase.

An attractive feature and one which emphasizes the personal interest which has gone into the furnishings of the club house, is the splendid collection of hunting prints which are hung in the upper and lower halls. Most of these have been presented at the club by the Master who has spent a lifetime in making a remarkably fine collection.

Upstairs there is a delightful card room with cool, buff, painted walls. The tables and chairs are done in dull morocco furniture. An intimate note is achieved by the inclusion of a Chinese desk with some artistic bits of bric-a-brac. Very careful attention has been given to the lighting, which is practically perfect for cards. Four large, daylight fixtures produce an even illumination. Handy smoking stands and tables complete the furnishings.

On the left of the hall, and overlooking the outdoor ring, is another large lounge, which is being reserved for special banquets and large parties given by members. It will seat seventy-five guests comfortably. Like the lower lounge it has an enormous stone fire-place which makes it a very cosy winter room. A portico on the large piazza is an excuse for a charming summer rendezvous. By these thoughtful inclusions this lounge is equally suited for Christmas or the dog days.

Living accommodation for twelve is provided in a wing just off the upper hall. The six rooms with a southern exposure have been done in tones of green; those with a northern outlook are in warm yellow tints. The furniture is not elaborate, although it is very complete. Each room has a bath, and a reasonably large clothes cupboard.

The committee in charge of the furnishing of the club were Mrs. H. J. Fiske, Mrs. Reginald Pellatt, and Mr. W. L. Rawlinson, and to them goes the credit for an accomplishment which may well be the envy of the best interior decorators, chiefly because they have captured the elusive quality which creates in a club that desired atmosphere of hominess—charm. Everywhere there is evidence of the personal touch, the nice arrangement of ornaments, the hospitable placing of chairs, those delightful details which evidence the touch of an artistic feminine hand. Mr. Rawlinson was responsible for the fine furniture which has practically all been made to order, and which was designed to suit the various requirements of the club.

The recreation facilities are most extensive. Leading off the main hall, and through which is an entrance to the arena, are the badminton courts. Beyond them is the splendidly equipped gymnasium, which has been fitted with almost every conceivable device for recreation and exercise—riding and rowing machines, bicycles, punching bags, etc. There is also a massense in attendance, with a table for massage, a light therapy treatment apparatus, and special showers.

Below the gymnasium is the swimming pool, a generous length of water. The dressing rooms are splendidly equipped with showers and are furnished with large dressing tables, mirrors, etc., as well as comfortable chairs. Both gymnasium and swimming pool have a balcony overlooking the courts and the pool.

Further observation of the arena is provided from the bowling alley. Here there are four very fine alleys, with the best of up-to-date equipment. A delightful feature is the

recesses and entrance space which have been comfortably fitted with lounging chairs for the onlookers.

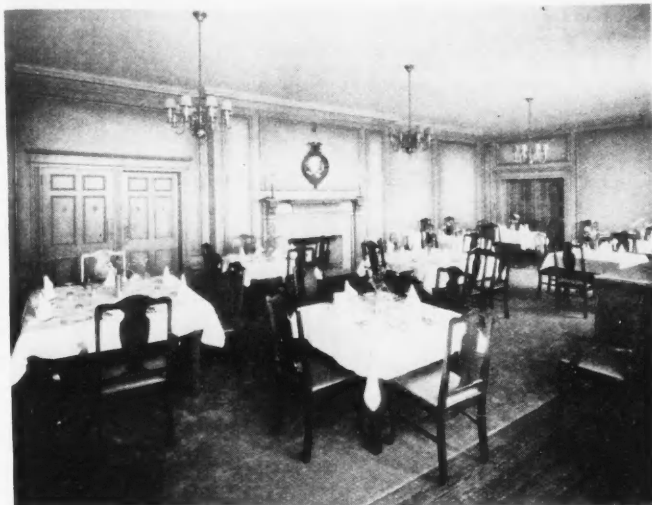
A very modern and complete cuisine provides facilities for the serving of anything from large banquets to afternoon teas. And excel-

lent service quarters insure an amiable staff.

No other Hunt club on the continent is as perfectly equipped as is The Toronto Hunt, Eglinton, which has been made possible by the generosity of the Master, Mr. George Beardmore. The new club house and arena are a very fitting achievement to years of development under his direction.

There is no glory like a faithful friend.—*Akhtag-i-Jalali*.

Love truth, but pardon error.—*Voltaire*.



THE MAIN DINING ROOM AT THE HUNT CLUB.
—By Lionel Rawlinson.

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A new and modern hygiene is being practiced by thousands who realize this vital truth: That merely brushing the teeth is not enough for adequate protection.

No tooth-brush can reach those out-of-the-way places—The Danger Line, where teeth and gums meet—the tiny pits and crevices about your teeth. As a result, food particles collect. They ferment. Acids form and pave the way for decay or diseases of the gums.

Squibb's Dental Cream was developed to specifically meet this condition. It contains more than 50% of Squibb's Milk of Magnesia—and Milk of Magnesia has long been known as a safe, effective antacid. Every time you brush your teeth with Squibb's, tiny particles of Milk of Magnesia neutralize acids at The Danger Line.

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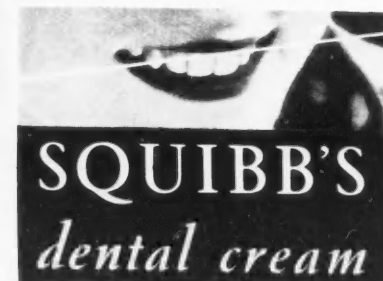


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The Governor-General and Lady Willingdon were distinguished visitors at Appleby School on Thursday of last week, and presented prizes to the successful students. Others present included Sir Joseph and Lady Flavelle, Professor Maurice Hutton, the Bishop of Niagara and Mrs. Owen, Sir Robert and Lady Falconer, Col. J. F. Michie, Miss Michie, General and Mrs. Cartwright, Major and Mrs. E. F. Osler, Col. and Mrs. Norman Perry, Col. Brock, Miss Brock, Major and Mrs. Carr-Harris, Professor and Mrs. Pelham Ed-

The Governor-General of Canada, accompanied by Miss Isobel Ross and Mrs. Humphrey Snow, of Ottawa, with Capt. Streetfield and Capt. Rayner in attendance, occupied the royal box at the Woodbine on Tuesday afternoon of last week. Others present were: Mr. George Beaudry, M.P.H.; Mr. Albert Dymont, Mr. and Mrs. H. Sifton, Miss Persis Seagram, Mrs. S. T. Kennan, Mrs. Harley Lankin, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Miles, Mr. and Mrs. John Miln, Mrs. Bartlett Rogers, Mrs. Bayne-Couthard, Mr. and Mrs. James Forgie,

of Vancouver, who has been a visitor in Ottawa. Presiding at the pretty tea table was Mrs. Lyttleton Cassels. She was assisted by Miss Phyllis Camsell and Miss McDougall.

Sir Robert Donald and Lady Donald, who were in Quebec for a short stay after a tour of Canada, sailed for England in the S. S. Empress of Australia last week.

Mrs. C. E. Bothwell, wife of the member of Parliament for Swift Current, Sask., who has been spending the seasonal months at the Capital leaves for home about the middle of the month.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Dawes, of Montreal, were among the guests who accompanied Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Herbert Molson on a yachting trip to Quebec.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec entertained the officers of the



MRS. GEORGE LEWIS OF TORONTO AND HER BRIDAL ATTENDANTS
Mrs. Lewis was before her marriage, Miss Douglas Rogers. From left to right, Miss Jean Macdonald, Miss Frances Gurney, Miss M. Rogers, the bride, Miss Mary Wilson and Miss Betty King Smith.
—Photo by Charles Aylott.

Miss Frances Warren, Professor and Mrs. C. H. Mitchell, Provost and Mrs. Cosgrave, Mrs. W. G. Blackstock, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Strathay, Major and Mrs. Melville Gooderham, Rev. Crawford Brown, Mrs. Brown, Professor and Mrs. E. A. Dale, Canon and Mrs. Woodcock, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Baillie, Rev. Canon O'Meara, Professor Playfair, Mr. Morrice, Mrs. McMurich, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Temple, Mrs. C. G. Morlatt, Miss Mary Marlatt, Dean and Mrs. Broughall, Lady Baillie, Miss Edith Baillie, Hon. W. H. Price, Mrs. Price, Mrs. E. H. Ambrose, Hamilton, Mrs. W. Grant, Walkerville, Mr. C. W. Rowley, Miss Rowley, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Griffin, Mrs. D. A. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Walker, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gundy, Mr. and Mrs. Lockhart Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bothwell, Mr. and Mrs. Carling, London, Mrs. E. F. Appleby, Hamilton.

The engagement of Miss Christina Stewart, daughter of Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of Interior, and Mrs. Stewart, to Wilfred Marshall, of Halifax, N. S., has been announced in Ottawa. The wedding will take place late in June.

The Mississauga Golf Club held their ladies' day on Thursday afternoon of last week. The 18-hole competition was won by Mrs. W. Radcliff and the 9-hole by Mrs. Boyd Caldwell. The tea hostesses were Mrs. A. F. Wickson, Mrs. F. Barber, Mrs. B. Caldwell, Mrs. Hugh Gunn, Mrs. E. D. Langmuir and Miss Adele Austin.

Mrs. Harold Gzowski, of Detroit, came to Toronto last week for the Toronto Garrison Military Tournament which was so great a success.

Mrs. Huntley Christie, of Toronto, entertained at luncheon on Empire Day.

Mr. and Mrs. Draper Doble, of Toronto, entertained at a dance at the Hamilton Golf Club on Friday night of last week.

The Hon. Philip Roy, of Paris, France, and his daughter, Miss Marjorie Roy, the latter smart in rose-hedge coat and gown and small hat, were among those who attended the races at the Woodbine, Toronto, on Empire Day.

Sir Montague Allan, who was the guest of Mr. Alfred Beaudry, of St. George Street for race week in Toronto, left for Montreal on Friday of last week.

Mr. Robert Herby, of Montreal, has been the guest in Toronto of Colonel D. M. Robertson and Mrs. Robertson.

Lady Allan, of Montreal, who has been the guest in Toronto of Mrs. R. I. Christie, left for Montreal on Monday of this week.

Dr. and Mrs. W. A. R. Kerr, of Edmonton, were visitors in Toronto recently, guests of Mrs. Kerr's mother, Mrs. W. H. Cross, of Prince Arthur Avenue.

Mrs. Campbell Beaves, of St. George Street, is again in Toronto from her summer place near Barrie, where she spent a few days.

Miss End Shepherd, of Wimbledon, England, is a visitor in Toronto till July, guest of her sister, Mrs. Sidney Duggan.

Mrs. John Ferguson, Miss Cosby, Mrs. Leslie Ferguson, Miss Lily Maule, Mr. and Mrs. Eldon Sinclair, Miss Katharine Christie, Mrs. Donald Macintosh, Miss Eleanor Seagram, Mr. and Mrs. Christie Clark, Mr. Ashley Kilgour, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur King, Mr. and Mrs. A. Barker, Miss Helen Gurney, Mr. and Mrs. John Coulson, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Pinucane, Col. and Mrs. Van Chadwick, Mr. and Mrs. John Lyle, Mr. Aemilins Jarvis, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Barwick, Mr. Walter Barwick, Mr. and Mrs. G. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Knox, Mr. and Mrs. John McKee, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Aird, Mrs. John Kay, Mr. Barry Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Winnett Thompson, Mr. Frank Drake, Mrs. Alan Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Angus Heighington, Mr. Allen Chase, Miss Olive Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Poupore, Mr. and Mrs. Homer F. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. George Leacock, Mr. and Mrs. Max Haas, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hay, Miss Helen Watson, Col. and Mrs. Morgan, London; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Seagram, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Seagram, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Easson, Mr. Alfred Beaudry, Mr. Montagu Allan, Montreal; Mrs. Stickeman, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lefroy, Mrs. James Roberts, Mrs. Eric Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. Alan Worthington, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Coyle, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. D. McCurdy, Mr. and Mrs. Adair Gibson, Mrs. Marcel Morgan, Mr. Gordon Cameron, Miss Dorothy Stratton, Miss Evelyn Holland, Miss Grayson Smith, Mrs. Victor Sifton, Miss Elizabeth Counsell, Mrs. John Counsell, Hamilton; Col. Norman Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Latham Burns, Capt. Stewart Bate, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. P. Parker, Mr. Gordon Perry, Mrs. Molson, Montreal; Mrs. Gordon Miles, Mr. and Mrs. Strathearn Hay, Mrs. James Ross, Mr. and Mrs. James Grace, Mrs. Douglas Woods.

Mrs. Charles Camsell entertained most enjoyably at a tea on Thursday of last week for Mrs. R. C. Tcherne.



MISS HELEN MAY HAY
Daughter of Mrs. May Hay and the late James Nelson Hay, of Listowel, and niece of Francis Wellington Hay, M.P., whose marriage took place Saturday, May 25th, in Knox Presbyterian Church, Listowel, to Mr. John Archibald McDonald, son of John C. McDonald and Mrs. McDonald. A reception was held at "Rosebrook," the home of the bride's aunt, Miss Ida Brook. Immediately following, the bride and groom left for an extended tour of the Maritime Provinces.

Garrison and District at dinner at Spencerwood, Quebec, on Friday night of last week.

Mrs. Gordon Edwards, of Ottawa, spent last week-end in Montreal with her sister, Mrs. A. H. Campbell.

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Pure as the air which blows off a snow-field . . . exhilarating as the climb which takes you up to it . . . refreshing as the rest you take when you get there . . . cool as the mountain

lake you quench your thirst in . . . that's the thrill of this fine old ginger ale!

Only pure Jamaica ginger and other high-quality ingredients are used in "Canada Dry." It is blended in exact proportions, carbonated by a secret process and daily tested under laboratory methods for purity. Find out for yourself the finer quality of this extraordinary beverage.



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The Onlooker in London

(Continued from page 18)

on length of life is expressed in a letter in which he declares: "Sick or well, I have had a splendid life of it, grudge nothing, regret very little—and there are only some little poison corners of misconduct for which I deserve hanging and must infallibly be damned; but take it all over, damnation and all, I would hardly change with any man of my time unless perhaps it were Gordon or our friend Chalmers." One of Dr. Johnson's letters to an old school friend touches on the same theme. "As we move forward into life," he writes, "we naturally hark back now and then upon the past. I now think more of my school-

use some buildings which were erected in the Zoo's very earliest days and have remained almost unchanged even to-day. The camel house, built for llamas in 1829, and the little ravens' cage behind it, which did duty as a parrot house at about the same date, together with the tunnel connecting the south and middle gardens, are three links with the earliest history of the Society. In the year in which those buildings were constructed the number of visitors to the gardens did not reach 100,000. Last year the total exceeded 2,250,000, the highest figure ever recorded. A few years after the Zoo was formed a farm in the country near Kingston was acquired as a sanatorium for sick animals and a general home of rest. This was given up

were "as pretty and the best behaved that ever I saw at their age" . . . so evidently it was a very pleasant and successful sightseeing. The remnant of this Royal menagerie was transferred to the new "Zoo." The other collection of animals familiar to Londoners was that at Exeter 'Change, in the Strand. It was established some time in the eighteenth century, and must have been a dismal sight, as the cages were small and the rooms likewise. The roar of the lions could be heard in the Strand, and frightened passing horses. Mary Lamb, writing in 1814, says: "The lions still live in Exeter 'Change. Returning home through the Strand, I often hear their roar about twelve o'clock at night." The lions at the Tower and at Exeter 'Change were the two "sights" to which country visitors always gravitated, so that "to see the lions" became a sort of synonym for sight-seeing.

*

Humour in Whitehall

DURING their administration of the Pensions Act the Ministry of Health officials have had to deal with many curious and often amusing applications. I was told to-day of a woman applicant who, finding that she was not entitled to a widow's pension, claimed an orphan's pension on the ground that she had been an orphan for 45 years. A male applicant who was asked to produce a certificate of baptism to establish his age replied that he had never been baptised, but was prepared to submit to this rite at once if it would help him to secure a pension.

Another applicant, asked in the application form to state his sex, replied that he was a Congregationalist; while a woman who had been replaced in her occupation by a man stated that she had lost her employment "through change of sex." In another form a male applicant stated that he had been "decapitated" for a number of years, obviously meaning that he had been "incapacitated" for a number of years, while yet another applicant modified an original claim to a pension by stating that he only desired to obtain a new pair of spectacles.

The People's Friend

(From the Christian Science Monitor)

PASSENGERS off the bus first. No need ter push, we ain't givin' any free rides terday. No more on top—NO—MORE—ON—TOP, I said. Now, then, 'urry up there. "Come along, ma" (with a mighty heave!). "Up you get, son. "No, ma'am, this one's goin' the other way; over the other side you want.

"Come along now, come along. Two more inside. That's the lot. Full up now—full up—FULL UP!" To say that London without its bus conductor would be Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark, or the Cheshire Cat without the grin, is banal and obvious, yet how many are really aware of him?

He is so much a part of London's daily life that he is taken for granted, like the postman or the morning paper, with scarcely a thought of how much he contributes to our comfort and well-being. He understands our weaknesses, pities our ignorance, and bears with our stupidities and follies with a patience born of a vast knowledge of human nature. His range of experience is wide: "Now, the trains," he says, "they 'as to keep to their own line o' country, as you might say. But the bus goes everywhere! There's all sorts and classes rides on my bus. You'd be surprised the things that 'appens on a bus. Yes, I like my job—it's true the hours is long and the work's 'ard, but the pay is good and yer doo see life!"

A very human person is our bus conductor. Note the care with which he lifts the babies up the steps. "Got two of my own at 'ome," he confides to the nearest listener. The bus must wait while he guides to the pavement one who cannot find his way there unaided. Then, with a sympathetic pat on the shoulder, and a "now you're orl right," he springs on the step and rings the bell all in one action—then hustles the rest of the passengers to make up for lost time!

He takes his responsibilities philosophically, but withal seriously. Injustice or lack of consideration tries him sorely and should such arise he will keep up a running commentary on the unreasonableness of human beings as far as the end of the journey.

His humor is quick and keen; in general kindly but caustic at times. The bus is a democratic institution and woe betide the unwary who betrays class consciousness.

*

"It's a Rolls-Royce 'e wants, not an OM-nibus!" is his biting comment. On a day well calculated to damp even the spirits of a bus conductor, he sings out merrily: "Full up inside. Plenty of room upstairs in the bathroom!"

Sometimes he is a schoolmaster. A passenger entering a bus knocks over a lady's umbrella on the way to her seat. By and by she gets out and the

conductor looks after her retreating form with strong disapproval. "They didn't learn 'em manners where she went to school," he observes to the victim. The latter, having forgotten the episode, looks inquiringly at him. "Why! she knocked over your umbrella and never apologized. Some people never learns manners."

One passenger at least takes due note and never forgets to say "thank you," when her ticket is punched.

In summer time, when the country cousin is up in town, the conductor takes him under his wing and thoroughly enjoys pointing out the objects of interest on the journey. At Hyde Park Corner he waves his hand to the right. "That there's Bucknill Palls, where the King and Queen lives, and this 'ere on the left's the Duke o' York's 'ouse, with the people standin' waitin' to see the baby come out." The latter is a picturesque touch of imagination, the Baby Princess being in Scotland with her parents.

A boy runs up as the bus is starting and asks if it goes to Lord's Cricket Ground, with a flush of schoolboy diffidence. (After all, what Englishman ever likes to ask the way?) Watch the quick flash of sympathy from one sportsman to another, as the conductor calls out, "Come along!" and the boy, with an answering smile, jumps on and clatters up the stairs.

A passenger returning from the country sees him eyeing her bouquet of garden flowers and offers him a few roses which he accepts with obvious alacrity.

"My 'obby's gardening," he explains. "My missus and I 'ave waited six years for a garden, but I 'ave to live near my job. Never mind, we'll 'ave one some day!"

A silent prayer of thanks goes out for the hundreds of ugly allotment gardens which disfigure the suburban landscape.

Late one summer evening, near the end of the journey, a solitary passenger is left in the bus. The conductor is whistling cheerful snatches of familiar airs, now hymns, now rag-time, tuneful and gay. The passenger remarks that he sounds cheerful.

"Yes," he said, "I am. It's my last trip. I've 'ad a long day, but I'm goin' 'OME now!"—M.E.M.A.

Delightful London

AN American recently sent the following letter to the London Daily Mail:—

Sir,—Seven times business or pleasure has brought me from America to Europe; but this is the first time I have been to England.

It is with some shame, and real re-

gret, that I make the confession: I know now what I have missed.

In London I have found many things so enjoyable, so exciting and so splendid that beside them many of the pleasures of the Continent seem cheap and garish. Where else in Europe will one find anything to equal, let alone surpass:

The ready courtesy of the Londoner;

The quiet but cheerful hospitality of the best clubs;

The good manners and self-control of the English crowds, as manifested at the Wembley Cup Final—100,000 people present, and my host and I were able to walk straight to our seats;

The verdant charm of the English countryside;

President Hoover's Kindly Action

A pleasant story of President Hoover is told by Capt. R. P. Hornby, M.C., in the columns of the Sunday Express. Captain Hornby, it appears, had been associated with Mr. Hoover in some business transactions in London. Captain Hornby, as an Englishman, went to the war. "While I was in Gallipoli," he says, "Mr. Hoover who, of course, as a neutral, had remained in England, carried on his business. One day in the trenches I received a letter from him. In it he stated that he had completed a certain deal which I would have been in had I been in England. Mr. Hoover added, 'I have today forwarded to your bank a draft



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Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Christie Clark, of Toronto.
—Photo by Ashley & Crippen.

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The pageantry of your ceremonial; The magnificence of your art galleries and architecture?

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London, W.I. An American.

to cover the profit that would have been yours had you been over here," Captain Hornby also says:

No one but himself knew just what a sacrifice Mr. Hoover made when he accepted the chairmanship of the neutral commission that was supplying food to the starving civilians of Belgium and France in the occupied areas. At a time when his probably unequalled knowledge of finance could have been turned to enormous profit he chose to put self last.

MRS. RAY FOX
Wife of the United States Consul at Winnipeg, is spending the summer in Washington, D.C., with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dandridge Bowman.

days than I did when I had just broken loose from a master. Happy is he who can look back upon the past with pleasure. Of those happy beings have you known many?" Apart from the autograph letters there are many rare Dickens' items, fine copies of the second folio of Shakespeare, a substantial portion of Carlyle's MS. of "Frederick the Great," an example of the exceptionally rare first edition of Gray's "Elegy," copies of the first issue of "Robinson Crusoe," and MSS. of Swinburne and George Gissing. A series of MSS. of Shaw are concerned with the French translations of his plays and his comments on them.

*

Centenary of the Zoo

THE Zoological Society has every reason to be well satisfied with the great advances it has made since its establishment 100 years ago. Of late years science has been brought to bear on many problems arising in the housing and treatment of wild animals, and the installations at Regent's Park rank as models for zoological collections everywhere. In contrast to some of the more up-to-date houses, such as the reptile and monkey houses, which are run entirely by electricity, there are still in

Seeing the Lions

BEFORE the Zoological Gardens came into existence Londoners had a choice of two collections of wild beasts to gaze upon. One was the Royal collection established in the Tower of London, and said to have started with three leopards given by the Emperor Frederick II. to King Henry III, in graceful allusion to the three leopards on the King's coat-of-arms. Mr. Pepys mentions taking a party of children to see the Tower menagerie. "To dinner to my Lady Sandwich," he writes on May 3, 1662, "and Sir Thomas Crew's children coming thither I took them and all my lady's to the Tower and shewed them the lions." He adds that the children



MRS. W. H. MALKIN
Who is a frequent visitor in Toronto and Montreal, was photographed in the beautiful gardens which surround Southlands, her beautiful residence in Vancouver.

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The Right Hon. Lord Shaughnessy and Lady Shaughnessy, who have been abroad for several weeks, are again in Montreal. They were passengers in the S.S. Empress of Scotland.

Miss Yvette Lafferty, of Quebec, was recently the week-end guest in Montreal of Mrs. Paul Sise.

Mrs. George McCarthy and her daughter, Miss Nancy McCarthy, are again in Ottawa after a visit to England, where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. Chisnel in London.

Mr. and Mrs. Alain Joly de Lothiniere and their family, of Quebec, who have been spending the past few months at

A. M. Russell gave a dinner for Sir Montagu and Lady Allan, who were in Toronto for the races.

Col. Allan Magee, of Montreal, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Macdonald in Toronto, for the marriage of his nephew, Mr. Jack Macdonald, to Miss Ina Taylor, which took place on Saturday, May 25.

Mrs. St. Pierre Hughes, Mrs. H. F. McLachlin and Madame Paché, of Ottawa, were visitors in Toronto for Race Week.

Lady Hingston, Sherbrooke Street West, Hon. National Vice-President of the Catholic Women's League of Can-

don, Mrs. Molson wore a gown of black chiffon with shoulder bouquet of orchids; Mrs. Landry was gowned in blue satin with diamante, and Miss Richardson was also gowned in blue.

Lady Price, of Quebec, was in Montreal last week to meet her daughter, Miss Jean Price, who had returned to Montreal after an extended tour of France, India and the Orient, when she accompanied the Hon. Narcisse Pérodeau and Miss Yvette McKenna. Lady Price stayed at the Ritz-Carlton.

Mr. William Bullock, of Boston, will act as best man for the bridegroom at the marriage of Miss Ethel Olive Joseph to Mr. R. D. Elwell, of New York, which is taking place on June 19. The ushers will be Mr. Leicester Lewis, Mr. Horace Mansfield Horner, Mr. Murray Ballantyne, Mr. Fred Cowans, Mr. Jack Poterous and Mr. Gratz Joseph, and Mr. Henry Joseph, brothers of the bride.

Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Clergue, of Waterbury, Conn., are in Montreal spending a week and are the guests of the former's brother and sister, Mr. F. H. Clergue and Miss Gertrude Clergue.

Mrs. W. C. Kennedy is again in Windsor from Ottawa, where she was a guest at the marriage of Miss Margaret MacLean to Mr. Gordon MacLaren.

Miss Margaret Peters, of Rothsay, N.B., is the guest in Montreal of her fiancé's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Short, from whence she will go to Granby, Quebec, to visit Miss Mariel Macdonald before returning home.

Miss Elizabeth S. Gilbert and Miss Elsie T. Hamford, of London, England, arrived in their native city of Saint John on Thursday, May 16. Miss Gilbert is visiting her cousins, the Misses Gilbert, while Miss Hamford is the guest of the Misses MacLaren, Princess Street, Saint John.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Chipman Schofield entertained very charmingly at bridge at the residence of Mrs. Schofield's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Royden Thomson, Rothsay, on Tuesday evening in honor of Miss Margaret Page and Mr. Stuart White, whose marriage will take place early in the month of June. Bridge was played at six tables when prizes for highest scores were awarded to Miss Peggy Jones, Miss Constance White, Mr. George W. Ramsey and Mr. James V. Russell, of Halifax. Very attractive gifts were presented to Miss Page and Mr. White. Supper was served at eleven o'clock, the beautifully arranged table being centered with spring flowers. Those present were Miss Page, Mr. White, Mr. and Mrs. James V. Russell,

of Halifax; Miss Elizabeth Armstrong, Miss Hortense Maher, Miss Constance White, Miss Sylvia Frink, Miss Florence Puddington, Miss Rachel Armstrong, Miss Margaret Henderson, Miss Katherine Peters, Miss Frances Gilbert, Mr. P. Streeter, Mr. George M. Ramsey, Mr. Harry Bartlett, Mr. Jack McAvity, Mr. Paterson Coombs, Mr. Ralph Warwick and Mr. George Schofield.

At the St. James' Club, Montreal, last week, Mrs. Harold C. Schofield, of Saint John, was the guest of honor at an enjoyable dinner given by Major and Mrs. Frederick T. McKean, of Montreal. Mrs. Schofield was one of the guests at the Smith-Barker wedding.

Mrs. John M. Robinson is in Halifax, Nova Scotia, making a brief visit to her daughter, Mrs. Eric Morse.



MISS WINIFRED EVANS
A debutante of last October in Vancouver was Miss Winifred Evans, who was introduced to society by her mother, Mrs. F. G. Evans, at a reception.

—Photo by G. T. Wadde.



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MRS. TURNER SKAITH OF TORONTO, AND HER YOUNG SON, JIMMIE.
—Photo by John Power.

their residence in Montreal are now at their summer place at Pointe-à-Platon.

The British High Commissioner, Sir William Clark and Lady Clark entertained at dinner recently in honor of Sir Edward and Lady Davidson, of London, England, and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Hawtree, also of London, who were the guests. The other guests were Sir George and Lady Foster, Miss Frances Clark McNeil and Mrs. H. S. Southern, the Hon. Martin and Mrs. Barrill, and Commanders Edwards.

Colonel and Mrs. H. C. Osborne are again in Ottawa from Montreal.

The Dean of Rochester and Mrs. Scott Nelson, of Saint John, N.D., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Helen Elizabeth Hill, to Mr. George Francis MacRae, of Montreal, son of the late Doctor Alexander W. MacRae, of Saint John, and Mrs. MacRae, daughter of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Gregory, of Fredericton. The marriage will take place in June.

Mrs. E. A. Boardman and Mrs. C. E. Gault are again in Montreal from New York, where they were for a short time.

Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Cowans and Miss Ruth Cowans are again in Montreal from England.

Lady Kemp, of Castle Frank, Toronto, entertained at a dinner on Friday night in honor of Lady Allan and Mrs.

Ada, entertained at a tea on Tuesday of last week for the benefit of the National C.W.L. activities.

Mrs. J. C. Farthing, of Montreal, her sister, Miss Kemp, and her son, Mr. John Farthing, have arrived at their country place, Cleavelands, Muskoka, where they will spend the summer. The Right Rev. J. C. Farthing, Bishop of Montreal, will join his family in August.

Lady Cashin, of St. John's, Newfoundland, is a guest at the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal.

Miss Phyllis Egerton, niece of Her Excellency Lady Willington, while in Hamilton, Ontario, on Thursday, will be the guest of Mrs. Hendrie, at Gateside house.

The Hon. Marguerite Shaughnessy, of Montreal, entertained at a luncheon on Thursday of last week in honor of Miss Ethel Olive Joseph, whose marriage to Mr. R. D. Elwell, of New York, is taking place on June 19.

Lady Powell, who arrived in Montreal on Monday of last week, to visit relatives for some time, was a passenger in the S.S. Ausonia from England.

Mrs. Stuart Molson, Mrs. W. Landry and Miss Barbara Richardson, of Montreal, were guests at the dance held by the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Ross at Government House, Toronto, on Monday night, for their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willing-



BETTY AND JIM
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